National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 6. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866. WHOLE NO. 1,358.

Selections.

JAMAICA.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 6, 1866.

As matters here have once more settled down into their usual quiet and calm, in the absence of any particularly interesting items of news, I intend devoting this letter to a brief review of that policy pursued by the planters since the Emancipation, which, disastrous throughout, has at length culminated in the scenes of trouble and bloodshed through which we have just passed.

England committed a great blunder when, having given freedom to the slaves, she left it to the representatives of the old regime of slavery to legislate for the colony. It was not to be expected, in the nature of things, that the late slave-owner would do justice to the freedman suddenly delivered out of his hands and raised, by the intervention of a superior power, to the same level of civil liberty with himself. The planters of Jamaica had fought against negro freedom as long as they could. It was carried against their will. It was forced upon the colony by a strong hand which they found themselves powerless to resist. But though they had been conquered in the fight, they were not subdued. If they had not been able to prevent the fulfilment of the benevolent purposes in which the destruction of slavery originated, they had it in their power, if left to themselves, to mar and hinder the fair work of freedom. The greatest vigilance and firmness, therefore, were demanded on the part of the British government in dealing with the new state of things that supervened upon the downfall of slavery. But here the government failed in its duty, simply contenting itself with the appointment of a number of Stipendiary Justices to preside in the Petty Court, especially with a view to the protection of the negro, but many of whom notoriously sided with the planters against the blacks. Left thus to themselves, how did the planters act in the new circumstances in which Emancipation had placed them? Instead of adopting a policy which might have the effect of conciliating the freed people, of healing the gaping and still bleeding wounds that slavery had left, of strengthening the attachment of the people to the plantations on which they, and their fathers before them, had been born, and had lived all their lives, they took the very opposite course. They began by fixing the laborers' wages at the very lowest rates possible; while, at the same time, they charged exorbitant rent for the cottages and gardens occupied by the freedmen. In some cases rent was actually at so much *per capita* for every member of the family, and the names of the man, his wife, and his children all appeared separately on the face of the account, the charge for each child being fixed at about one-half of that for either parent. Indeed, the rent of the plantation cottages was so very high that in numerous instances the wages of the laborers were almost entirely absorbed by it. It was required to be paid weekly, and, in case of failure of payment, steps were immediately taken for summarily evicting the tenant, in doing which it was quite a common thing for the planter to cause the doors and windows of the cottages to be torn off and taken away, the fruit trees in the negro gardens to be cut down, and the people's growing provisions entirely destroyed. This system of persecution—for I can call it by no other name—had the effect of driving the laborers away from the plantations in search of settlements of their own in the mountaneous parts of the island; and thus sprung up the large number of negro homesteads which now cover the hills of Jamaica. But a further effort was to leave the planters without the command of that continuous labor which is essential in sugar cultivation; and thus estate after estate was abandoned, and the exports of the colony greatly diminished. To remedy this state of things resort was had to Coolie immigration, but this experiment, after burdening the colony with a debt of fully $2,000,000, has proved a disastrous failure.

As regards legislation, the course pursued by the planters has been all along one of the most unjust and pernicious character. During the four years of the apprenticeship—from 1834 to 1838—Jamaica legislation was, so far as the negro was concerned, pre-eminently a thing of pains and penalties. The odious whip, the badge of a cruel system of slavery, was retained. The tread-mill was introduced into the several prisons throughout the Island; and vagrancy and disobedience of orders on the plantations, were punished by flogging and labor on the mill, women as well as men being subject to the latter punishment. It is a matter of astonishment to some people, how the imperial government could have permitted these things. But the fact is that the men who had succeeded in carrying negro emancipation through Parliament were succeeded in office by a ministry having predilections notoriously in favor of the West India body. It is true that when the change took place emancipation was already a *fait accompli*, and the work could not be undone; but under the new administration the planters enjoyed greater latitude and met with more leniency than they could have looked for had the Liberals remained in office. Besides, it had been confidently asserted, and was stoutly maintained, that the negro would not work save under compulsion, and that it required severe measures to keep him to labor. The continual iteration of this doctrine, although it had no better foundation than the mere *ipse dixit* of the planters, had its effect in England. It was accepted as gospel in certain influential quarters, and thus the Jamaica Legislature was left pretty much to itself to make laws for the management and control of the negroes, the Crown exercising its right of veto only in some very extreme case, and upon the urgent remonstrances of the philanthropists of the mother country. Eventually, however, the abuse of power on the part of the Legislature became so intolerable, so fruitful of mischief and misery in the colony, that the British government was compelled to take steps for restraining the excesses of the Jamaica legislators. Then came "the tug of war." The Ministry of the day were desirous of introducing into the colony a prison law, with provisions of a more humane character than that which was then in existence here. In this they were met with the most determined resistance on the part of the planters. The administration of the then Governor of Jamaica, the late Sir Lionel Smith, was seriously embarrassed through the action of the House of the Assembly, and matters went to such lengths that annexation to the United States of America was actually threatened. It is certain that had the power been equal to the will, the planters of Jamaica would at that time have thrown off their allegiance to the Crown and sought a place in the Union. As it was, their opposition was of so violent and determined a character that Sir Lionel Smith had to be recalled; a bill passed Parliament providing for the suspension of the Constitution of Jamaica should the Assembly continue refractory; and the late Lord Metcalfe was sent out as Governor, armed with full powers to give effect to that measure if, upon assuming the government of the colony, he found the House in the same temper in which it had parted with his predecessor. These decisive steps produced the desired results. The Assembly yielded with the best possible grace; the imperial government gained their point; and under the prudent and conciliatory administration of Lord Metcalfe the colony enjoyed some repose from the distractions by which it had been troubled for a series of years.

There was one department of legislation, however, over which the House of Assembly had always exercised practically an absolute control. We refer to the public finances. In the early history of the colony the home government had more than once attempted to interfere in this direction; but on each occasion the attempt was successfully resisted by the House, who claimed for themselves the right of imposing taxes and voting supplies without dictation from the Crown. Here, then, the Assembly held in their hands a weapon which might be used against the newly emancipated people, viz.: this power of imposing taxes without let or hinderance; and the planters were not backward in using it. The doctrine was laid down, that, failing the lash, the next best means of compelling the negroes to work was to tax the necessaries of life, to obtain the means of procuring which the people would be obliged to take such wages as they could get, however low. The result was, that a tariff was framed bearing terrible weight upon the laboring classes—a tariff which, with a few trifling modifications, has continued in operation to the present time, and which has contributed more than anything else, perhaps, to hinder a more decided advancement of the blacks of Jamaica in material prosperity. Meanwhile, in strict consonance with the policy adopted after emancipation, little or nothing has been done by the governing class to promote popular education; and although ostensibly equal political privileges with the whites have been accorded to the blacks, yet the exercise of the elective franchise is clogged with such restrictions as virtually to nullify the rights so far as the latter are concerned, and to leave all legislative power in the hands of the old dominant party.

Such a state of things could not be expected to endure. Despite the disadvantages under which they labor, the free negroes of Jamaica have been making very fair progress both in intelligence and in the acquisition of property, and in process of time they would have made their voices heard with good effect in the legislation of the country. It was to arrest the advancing and threatening tide and to preserve their power that the planters, finding a fitting instrument in Gov. Eyre for carrying out their purpose, took advantage of the recent disturbances to establish a "reign of terror," and to deluge one of the fairest portions of the island in blood. But it strikes me that they have overshot the mark this time, and that the recent massacre will, under Providence, be the means of humbling their pride and breaking for ever their power to perpetrate injustice and oppress the people. The lessons of this history should not be lost at the present juncture in our national affairs.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

THE detailed report of the Committee on Reconstruction was to-day made in each House of Congress. They set forth the reasons for the conclusions to which they came in reporting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the two bills with which the public are already familiar. Speaking of the condition of the Confederate States at the close of the rebellion, the Committee say these States were in utter exhaustion and without governments. The President had no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate. The laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization. By the Constitution he was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It was his duty under the law of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people against violence from any quarter, until provision should be made for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress, and submit the whole matter to the law-making power; or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. As to the Governors appointed by the President it could not be contended that they possessed or could exercise any but military authority. They had no power to organize civil government, nor to exercise any authority except that which inhered in their persons under their commission; neither had the President, as Commander-in-Chief, any other than military power. But he was in exclusive possession of the military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it, when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might, perhaps, permit the people to assemble and to initiate local governments, and to execute such local laws as they might choose to form, not inconsistent with nor in opposition to the laws of the United States, and, satisfied they might safely be left to themselves, he might withdraw the military force altogether and leave the people of any or all of these States to govern themselves without his interference.

The Committee, after speaking of the origin and leading incidents of the war, say it was waged as a civil war of gigantic magnitude. It was necessarily subject to all the rules which, by the laws of nations, control a contest of that character, and to all the legitimate consequences following it. One of the consequences was this: within the limits prescribed by humanity the conquered rebels were at the mercy of their conquerors. The Committee did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss the question whether the late Confederate States are still States of this Union or can ever be otherwise. Grant this profitless abstraction about which so many words have been wasted, it by no means follows that the people of those States may not place themselves in a condition to abrogate the powers and privileges incident to a State of the Union, and deprive themselves of all pretence to the right to exercise their power and enjoy their privileges. The Committee maintain, no portion of the people of the country, whether in a State or Territory, have the right, while remaining on its soil, to withdraw from or reject the authority of the United States. They say it is quite evident, from all the facts, and, indeed, from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President, that in no instance was any regard paid to any other consideration than obtaining immediate admission to Congress under the barren form of an election, in which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings or the assent of the people. No Constitution has been legally adopted, except, perhaps, in the State of Tennessee, and such elections as were held were without authority of law. The Committee are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in a condition to claim representation in Congress, unless all the rules which have, since the foundation of the government, been deemed essential in such cases shall be disregarded. The Committee then review at length the condition and feeling of the Southern people, saying among other things, that the latter claim as a right the privilege of participation at once in the government which, for four years, they sought to overthrow, while their presses abound in abuse of the loyal States and efforts are made to perpetuate the deadly hate and discord between the two sections and excite hostility against the Federal Union.

The report, which is a long one, concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case:

The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, by the war, is decisive. While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit, at least, for the time being, to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed. Southern men who adhere to the Union are bitterly hated and heartlessly persecuted. In some localities prosecutions have been instituted in State Courts against Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerors, their lives and possibly their property might have been preserved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindliness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and generally indicated through the Northern press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the crime they had committed, defiant toward the Federal government, and regardless of their duty as citizens. The conciliatory measures of the government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited towards the United States under such circumstances, is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency, we receive only an insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of republican government which we have vindicated at so terrible a cost, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to this evidence the fact that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the Commanding-General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well-disposed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the government through the insurrectionary States would seem to be alarming.

We now propose to re-state as briefly as possible the general facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion:

First, The seats of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and the government of the United States, with the declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederacy. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States with a Confederacy which lived and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than two hundred and fifty thousand loyal soldiers, and imposed an incresed national burden of not less than $3,500,000,000 of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents and traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Second, The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror.

This position is also established by judicial decisions, and so recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Third, Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their power, conditions to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have re-established, with the consent of the peoples, republican forms of government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth, Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

Fifth, These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the goverment, and not by the Executive department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement and confer Congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors, nor can he in any way qualify enemies of the government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth, The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have then the right and shall be permitted at their own pleasure and on their own terms to participate in making laws for their conquerors? Whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field where they were defeated and overthrown to the halls of Congress, and through this representation seize upon the government which they fought to destroy? Whether the national treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety, shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay, and without requiring such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh, The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnson would have been disaster of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought and the government raised the anti-coercion policy, which under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion until proper precaution shall have been taken to secure the national faith, and the national safety.

Eighth, It has been shown in this report and in the evidence admitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State Constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department. The constitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed, and its powers absorbed in the Executive; and while your Commitsee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth, The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs, is apparent from the bitter hostility to the government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory is made incontestible by the testimony of many witnesses and by undisputed facts.

Tenth, The conclusion of your Committee, therefore, is, that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be requested; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic laws as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of this republic shall have representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of the rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end, they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designated to carry the same into effect, before referred to. Before closing this report, your Committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your Committee submit to Congress as the best that they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be secured and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

(Signed,) W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES S. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE L. BOUTWELL.

The dissentients are Senator REVERDY JOHNSON and Representatives HENRY GRIDER and ANDREW J. ROGERS.

THE "COLORED PEOPLE" OF THE WEST INDIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

IN the Senate, on the 13th of February last, Mr. Wade of Ohio offered a petition of colored soldiers, asking the right of suffrage; whereupon, Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware is reported to have said: "The Senate and the country were very familiar with this word 'colored.' He would like to know what authority there was for the use of that word? The only place he had ever seen it in history so applied, was in the history of St. Domingo, where it was used to denote mulattoes." The remark of the Delaware Senator was certainly a just reflection upon the popular ignorance respecting a class of people whose past history and present social condition present several features of peculiar and striking interest. We refer to the colored people—properly so-called—of the British West Indies.

As to the word "colored" itself it is used, throughout the whole of the West Indies, to denote persons of the mixed race (that is, partly Caucasian and partly African), whatever the shade of their complexion, from the fair mesclafina to the dark mulatto; but is never applied, as in America, to the full-blooded black. Nor, in popular parlance, is the term negro ever applied to any but the pure blacks. The colored people of the West Indies are divided, as regards shades of complexion, into four classes, according to the proportion in which the blood of the original races from which they spring is mingled in their veins. These classes are known as *mulattoes*, *quadroons*, *mestees* and *mesclafinas*. The offspring of the Caucasian and the African is called a mulatto; of the Caucasian and the mulatto, a quadroon; of the Caucasian and the quadroon, a mestee; and of the Caucasian and the mestee, a mesclafina. To speak more correctly, the proportion of blood-Caucasian or African, whatever may be the parentage, designated by these several grades, determines the category in which the individual is placed. In the case of the mesclafina, so faint is the tinge of African blood, that he is generally regarded as white. In some of the English colonies he was formerly held as, legally, entitled to the privileges of a white man; hence the expression, now obsolete, "white by law."

In the British West Indies the colored people have for a long time enjoyed equal civil and political rights. These they secured by an act of the Imperial Parliament, several years before the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. But even prior to this concession, such rights were not wholly beyond their reach, as it was competent for any individual of that class, desirous of obtaining his "privileges," as they were called, to apply by petition to the Legislature of the Colony, asking to be admitted to the status of a citizen. If considered worthy—and he was required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to intelligence and character—he was admitted by a special enactment, or in Parliamentary language, by "a private bill." Few, however, availed themselves of this resource, it being regarded by the colored people as a sort of treason to the class for one of their number to sue for that as a favor which it was his right to enjoy as a free British subject. They who obtained citizenship in this way were known as "the whitewashed"—a term applied to them in derision and contempt.

It was not without a hard and protracted struggle that the colored people succeeded in obtaining their civil and political rights. Year after year they petitioned the legislatures of the different colonies, asking for the removal of these disabilities; but all in vain. Among those disabilities, one of the most grievous and oppressive was a law preventing them from inheriting property to any greater amount than £1,200 currency, or $3,600. Many of them had been sent to the mother country by their fathers and educated as gentlemen; but as the inheritance of wealth could never be theirs, as the learned professions were all closed against them, and as the planters and merchants refused to employ them except in the most humble capacities, on their return from Europe to their native land, they were doomed to find their superior education a hinderance rather than a help, a curse rather than a blessing to them. At length, having failed to obtain justice at the hands of the Colonial Legislatures, the colored people resolved to appeal direct to Parliament: and accordingly they sent a deputation to England to lay their grievances before that body and seek redress at its hands. With the exception of the ultra pro-slavery men of the day, the deputation was well received by all parties in England, and in due time the petition which they had been instructed to propose on behalf of their constituents was presented to the House of Commons. The scene was described as being a very interesting one. The delegates were admitted "within the bar"—a mark of special honor—and provided with seats. The petition was presented by Lord (then simple Henry) Brougham, at that time in the zenith of his fame and Parliamentary orator, and its prayer was urged by him in a characteristically powerful speech. An animated debate ensued, during which the question of West Indian slavery was brought up. The pro-slavery men already alluded to saw clearly that to grant the colored people what they asked would be the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge into the system of negro slavery, and they accordingly fought stoutly to have the petition rejected. But the party in favor of equal rights was too powerful for them, and when George Canning rose, toward the close of the debate, and in an eloquent speech declared himself on the side of the petitioners, all doubt as to the ultimate fate of the question at once departed. This was Canning's last speech in Parliament. He left the House that night never again to tread the arena of his splendid triumphs. A bill securing the colored people the right they claimed was shortly afterward introduced into the Commons, and passed both Houses of Parliament by large majorities.

There is no part of the West Indies in which the colored people occupy so important a place in society, and exercise so potential a political influence as in Jamaica. In that island they sit on the judicial bench; they plead at the bar as counsellors; they are found in the pulpits of the different religious denominations; they practice as attorneys-at-law; they have seats in the Legislature; they hold a respectable place in the ranks of the medical profession; and they take a leading part in the mercantile business of the country. Brief sketches of a few of the leading men among them may not be unacceptable to the reader.

The Hon. Edward Jordan, C. B., Governor's Secretary, and Mayor of Kingston, is a light quadroon, and about sixty-five years old. His history is a singularly interesting one. His parents were from the Island of Barbadoes, but he was born in Jamaica, where he received a plain English education. His entrance into public life dates as far back as the year 1825; when he was selected by his co-patriots as one of a committee of colored men formed about that time to agitate for the removal of the disabilities under which the class then labored. He subsequently became editor of the *Watchman*, a newspaper started by the colored people of Jamaica to advocate their interests, and to expose, at the same time, the abominations of West India negro slavery. In the year 1832 a spirited article appeared in that paper, in which, with reference to slavery, the writer said, "Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether, and the system will come down by the run." For this language Jordan was indicted and put on his trial for treason, his enemies—and they were many—making sure that they would have his life. But they were doomed to disappointment. The trial lasted two days, and the charge of the presiding judge to the jury was decidedly adverse to the prisoner. The jury retired; and eleven were for a verdict of guilty, but, fortunately, the twelfth held out, declaring that not if he were to die would he agree to such a verdict. Nothing was therefore left but to discharge the prisoner, and thus Jordan narrowly escaped the gallows. He was, about three years after, elected, principally by the votes of the colored people, one of the members of Assembly for Kingston, his native city, and sat in that body for many years, acquiring a high reputation for ability, wisdom and moderation, while his unaffected gentleness of character and sincere patriotism had the effect of subduing and winning over to him his old political enemies. He was ultimately elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber, and became a member of the Executive Committee, under Sir Henry Barkly, then Governor of Jamaica, her Majesty the Queen, at the time, marking her sense of his eminent services and high character by conferring upon him the title of Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. With no pretensions to oratory, he is nevertheless an admirable speaker, very effective in debate, and is a man of remarkable modesty and very unassuming manners. He has been lately appointed Governor's Secretary and Island Secretary, and as such occupies an office in the vice-regal palace.

The Hon. Richard Hill, Stipendiary Justice and Secretary of the Stipendiary Magistrates' Department, is a dark quadroon. He is of tall and commanding figure, with a face of the Caucasian type, and a towering and massive head, covered with a profusion of curly hair, glossy, and white with the snows of age. He was sent to England at an early age by his father, who was an Englishman, where he received a superior classical education at a first-class grammar school. On his return to Jamaica, after finishing his education, he entered heartily into the agitation that was then going on for the removal of the disabilities of the colored people. His ability, his learning, the high character he bore, and his gentlemanly deportment, all marked him out as one eminently qualified to take a leading part in the patriotic work; and when it was resolved to send a West India deputation of colored men to England, he was unanimously chosen one of the Jamaica delegates. In this capacity, he rendered valuable service to the cause of which he was a representative, and the petition presented to Parliament was prepared by him. While in England on this mission he was the subject of notable and most gratifying attentions from many of the leading politicians and philanthropists of the day, including not a few distinguished peers of the realm; and was invited by the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, to Frogmore House, where he spent an evening. The occasion was marked by two interesting incidents, which the writer has heard him relate. While in conversation with his royal host on the condition and claims of the colored people of the West Indies, the Duke, after listening attentively for some time to his remarks, placed his hand familiarily on Mr. Hill's shoulder, and in earnest tones bade him be of good cheer, giving him the assurance that the rights which he sought for his people should not be withheld from them any longer. They were a loyal people, said the Duke, and the rights they claimed they must have. During the evening a little girl about six years old came running into the room in which they were sitting. The Duke called her to him and presented her to Mr. Hill as his daughter, who, lifting her, placed her on his knee, where she sat for some time amusing him with her infantile prattle. That child was the present Queen of England. A few years after the eventful visit to England, he was selected by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to visit Hayti, with the view of reporting upon the condition of the people of that country, and in fulfillment of his mission he travelled extensively through both the French and Spanish portions of the island, communicating the results of his observations in several letters to the Society, which were published at the time, and extensively circulated in England. On the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, he was appointed by the imperial government a stipendiary magistrate for Jamaica, and subsequently Secretary of the department to which he belongs, both of which offices he has held to the present time, discharging their duties all along with signal ability and unswerving fidelity. A few years ago he was honored with a seat in her Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Hill is a man of extensive and varied literary and scientific attainments, and an admirable writer. The greater part of "The Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica," and of "The Birds of Jamaica," two books published a few years since by the celebrated English naturalist, Philip H. Gasse, was contributed by his pen. Shortly after the late invasion of Saint Domingo by Spain, he addressed a letter—printed in Jamaica—to the Hon. William H. Seward, pointing out the perfidy of Spain in attacking that Republic in the face of solemn treaties guaranteeing Dominican independence, and appealing to the sympathies of the American Foreign Secretary in behalf of an injured people struggling for the maintenance of their liberties. He is a member of several European societies, to whose journals he has made many valuable and highly interesting contributions on the natural history of the tropics.

The Hon. Peter Moncrieffe, an ex-Judge of the Supreme court of Jamaica, is in complexion but slightly removed from the mulatto. He was educated at the University of Oxford, where he gained high honors. After taking the degree of M. A. he studied law at the Temple, and was admitted to the Jamaica bar, at which he soon won distinction as a sound lawyer and an able and eloquent pleader. About 15 years ago he was elevated to the Bench of Sir Charles Grey, and thus became one of the colleagues by Sir Joshua Rowe, then Chief-Justice of Jamaica. In this capacity he gained universal respect, and it was confidently expected that he would one day succeed to the Chief-Justiceship; but in 1854 a change was made by the Legislature in the judicial system of the colony, and he preferred to retire upon a pension of $1,500 per annum, which he still enjoys. He is the owner of several large grazing farms in the parish of St. Ann, Jamaica, and lives in fine style on one of his estates. His wife is an English lady.

The Hon. Alexander Heslop, Attorney-General of Jamaica, and Member of the Legislative Council, is also a quadroon. Like Moncrieffe, he was educated at the Oxford University, where he distinguished himself, and took his degree of M. A. He choose the profession of the law, and after "eating his terms," as the phrase goes, he returned to Jamaica and commenced to practice at the bar of that island about 20 years ago. He soon made his mark, acquiring such fame that his services were retained in almost every important case brought before the higher Courts for trial. He was made Attorney-General in 1854, in which office he succeeded an eminent Irish barrister, the late Hon. Dovell O'Reilly. He was at the same time elevated to the Legislative Council, in which he now sits. Nature has endowed him with uncommon mental gifts, all of which have been cultivated to a high pitch. Possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, amply stored with varied learning, a quick perception, a lively fancy, genial humor, and a rare command of language, he shines as an orator equally in the forensic and parliamentary arena. He is married to an english lady, daughter of a late General in the East India service.

Beside the parties we have here sketched, there are several other colored men of note in Jamaica, highly respected for their talents and accomplishments and esteemed for their virtues and usefulness. Among these may be mentioned the Hon. C. H. Jackson, Speaker of the Assembly; Dr. James Scott, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Robert Russell, Esq., Registrar in Chancery; Robert Osborn, Esq., member of Assembly; and the Rev. Alexander Foote, Methodist minister. Mr. Jackson is an attorney-at-law, eminent in his profession, and an agreeable orator; Dr. Scott is well known as one of the most skilful surgeons in the West Indies; Mr. Russell is a ripe scholar; Mr. Osborn, a self-made man and a printer by trade, is remarkable for his sturdy common sense and his unadorned eloquence; and Mr. Foote is a powerful and attractive preacher, his sermons being marked by great breadth of view and a striking originality in the treatment of his subjects. Many of the colored ladies of Jamaica are highly accomplished, and some of them very beautiful.

THE NATION'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

No body of men ever met in legislative halls to be watched with such intensity of interest as our thirty-ninth Congress. The hope of the nation rested upon it. Weary with the clash of arms, saddened by the bereavements of so many households, we were prepared to hail with joy the tidings of a cessation of active hostilities upon the battle-field and look for their final settlement at the tribunal of our representatives. We had a right to expect that the fruits of such a victory so fairly and heroically earned should be gratefully appreciated and wisely improved. There were noble-hearted men who held responsible and influential positions in both branches of Congress, who had by word and deed proved that they comprehended the causes which led inevitably to the civil war. It was said, surely now that these things have been revealed in blood they will rebuild the waste places upon the immutable foundations of justice. Through the Summer we watched suspiciously the deeds of President Johnson, and though shocked by his treachery we felt that he might be powerless for serious injury so long as Congress remained true to its trust. The nation's faith was measured only by its desire.

The Winter and Spring months have passed, and what is the practical result of the Congressional deliberations, judging as we are bound as Abolitionists to do, from the standpoint of those so long deprived of their just rights? The Civil Rights bill is a law. All honor to those who dared to make it thus in spite of Presidential veto. But it is acknowledged by those who nobly pressed the measure that this is not enough, either to protect the colored race or insure safety to the loyal whites. The ballot alone can meet the exigencies of the hour. They have proved it by able arguments and abundant testimony from the disintegrated South. What, then, had we a right to expect? Was it too much to ask that they should forget party in a principle which they had told us could alone bring permanent peace to the country? We did hope that our brave thirty-ninth Congress, in this hour of the nation's peril, would prove strong enough for this test. But we are painfully disappointed. The ultimatum likely to be attained, as revealed by the report of the Reconstruction Committee, which has been reluctantly assented to, is a proposed Constitutional Amendment which yields the essential issue of impartial suffrage. Mr. Stanton, of whom we hoped so much, has subordinated his judgment to a traitor President, and Congress is still infatuated with the old siren of expediency. The time-worn arguments of the Republican party which led us in the past, step by step, to renewed concessions to the Slave Power are already sounded in our ears. "We know it is not enough, but it is the best the people will sustain—it will not do to risk the division of the party at the fall elections—it is only postponing the result which we mean to attain," etc., and so on.

Many who reason thus undoubtedly desire to see justice done, but nevertheless, it is a dangerous position to assume. The people might have been educated to a higher standard. They have waited, as never before, to be led by Congress. The standard has been lowered and the demoralizing result is painfully manifest. The church is ever the thermometer of the growth of the State. A year ago we heard of memorials from religious organizations which called for justice and equality. But now when politicians plead for the salvation of party, and trust to expediency, the church, with noble exceptions, silently acquiesces. A prominent member of a religious association said in our hearing a few days since: "It was thought best this Spring not to disturb the quiet that prevailed by any agitation of the political issues." This only shows how the people are preparing themselves to accept the concessions involved in a postponement of the suffrage question. And is it nothing to withhold this rightful protection from an oppressed and long suffering people? Who shall answer for the lives that will be sacrificed in this weary waiting, to appease the revenge of their former owners? Good men may deem it safe to postpone the demands of justice, but evil men will not wait. While the party is being saved at the expense of principle, the cause of injustice is gaining new strength. No: such philosophy is false. It *is* always safe to trust to the uncompromising right—as safe for nations as individuals. God teaches us the lesson in many ways. When shall we learn it? *

GOV. HAMILTON ON THE NEGRO.

ON the 24th of May Gov. Hamilton delivered an address to the Loyal Convention of Texas and an assemblage of citizens of Austin. He spoke as follows concerning the negro:

I wish you to get into your minds the fact that the objection "negro" is no argument. I wish you to know what freedom is. You will never satisfy the people of the United States by ringing changes on negro, free negro.

Some say they do not wish the negro to remain in this country; but let an edict come from Washington requiring that he should be taken away from here, there would be more objection to it than there was to the emancipation proclamation.

You have asked me, will he work? And fair-haired young men who have never done an honest day's work are asking, where shall we get labor? and saying the "nigger" will not work, and we shall be ruined. I have been in the habit of saying to them, "Go to work yourself." (Applause.) The question is, will the white man work? He will not do it in this country if he can help it. (Applause and laughter.)

The negro is doing the work. The intelligence comes up from all sections of the country that they are doing their duty. A larger crop is planted than ever before. The problem is already solved as to whether he will labor. If you treat him right he will labor, and be more profitable to you than ever before.

He is a free man, and forms a part of the community, say what you will. You do not wish him to vote because he is not educated, and you do not wish him to be educated because you do not wish him to vote. You, however, propose to tax him. He has always been your slave and served you faithfully; he made you fortunes and enabled you to educate your children; but now, when free, ignorant and despised, you will not permit him to vote because he is ignorant, and you do not wish him to be educated because it will elevate him, and yet you tax him to educate your own children. This will not satisfy the people of the United States. You cannot make them believe that it is right.

Are you afraid of him? In the name of God, if the African has as much sense as I have, and as much honor, and if he has more philanthropy, he is a better man. You who object to his elevation must feel your inferiority to him, or you would not be afraid of his elevation. I believe there are Africans to-day better in heart than I am. I have some advantages over them. Advantage of color, advantage of education, slight though it may be, advantage in social position; and with these advantages am I afraid to take my chances in a race with him, and compete with him in merit, honor and private worth? If so, then I might well oppose his elevation and so might any man.

It is a part of the same old dogma, this eternal warfare against the rights of the poor and the weak. Just in proportion as we elevate the masses, white

and black, who are the laborers of the land, in the same proportion all other classes will be elevated. No human mind can invent a policy to elevate the lower class and at the same time depress the elevated. There is no such principles in morals. It is as impossible as it is that life and darkness should exist together. The people of the United States understand this. They have tried it further than we have, and understand it thoroughly.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

NO TRUST.

GOOD men, selfish men and wilful men have each more or less influence on government and national welfare. But their purposes, disinterested or otherwise, are so various and changeable that the results hardly admit of calculation. Land, Capital, Labor, Suffrage, Education, are causes constantly operating, and if you know their conditions, it is easy to foresee their effects.

Our fathers, in 1789, trusted the settlement of the relations between black and white at the South to *men*. They were thoroughly deceived, and their work, but for causes they neither created nor reckoned on, would have been wholly wrecked. The present Congress proposes to repeat the experiment. If allowed to do so, most of them will live to see their utter and ruinous failure. The lesson of the last seventy years, written out by the War in letters of flame and letters of blood, is NO TRUST IN MEN. TRUST THINGS. Snatch this opportunity so to marshal the elements which mould nations, that there can be no second failure.

We know our "practical statesmen" of the Republican party reply to this advice, "We are doing all we can." If the fact were so, the fault is all their own. The nation has been willing and ready, at least three times since 1861, to make clean work of this troubler of its peace,—the negro question. It would have done so but for the ignorance, timidity, and corruption of the Republican party. It was Abraham Lincoln who lost us the glorious opportunity in 1861 and 1862 of crushing the rebellion and skin-aristocracy at one blow. It was the "practical statesmen" of the Republican party who, in 1864, when Lincoln's administration was, in every sense up to that time, *a failure*, fastened him and his policy a second time on the nation. It was these same "practical statesmen" who, defying all protest and deaf to all warning, went down to half-educated Tennessee for a leader of the North in this struggle, and have given us for President one whom clear-sighted men see to be a traitor, half-awake men fancy too grossly ignorant to be wicked, while his best friends beg you to excuse his misdeeds on account of his drunkenness. It was these same "practical statesmen" who, weak or wicked, allowed Andy Johnson to throw away, unchecked, our last glorious hour—the Summer of 1865. If the nation loses one-half the results of this costly and terrible War, we lay the blame on the "practical statesmanship" of the Republican party.

We make nothing, therefore, of the advice and opinion of these thrice-discredited leaders. One-half of them cannot read the signs of the times, and the other half dare not. They do not know, and never have known, the people, and have lead only to mislead them. The people are ready to-day for thorough work; they only lack leaders. If this revolution is baulked in its course, and thus democratic institutions discredited, it will not be because democracy does not mould men fit for such a crisis, but because slavery had so debauched all the middle-aged and reorganized leaders of all political parties that the masses had no hands to lean on. We care nothing for the Amendments which these Constitution-menders propose; which they expect the States to refuse, and value only as tricks for the next elections. They are only milestones on the route of the Republican party to its tomb. Tricks of office-seekers, they should not be allowed to divert the attention of the people one moment from the real issues.

Whenever Congress, having done all its cunning thinks necessary to save the Republican party, shall turn its attention to the true question of Reconstruction, we urge on honest men to insist that it shall admit no State back into the Union until the LAND, SUFFRAGE, and EDUCATION *of that State are, under the guarantee of the Federal government, so arranged as inevitably to result in Republican Institutions, and until such military force is provided that* CAPITAL *may flow from the Free States and mould those rising communities as New England capital has moulded the great West.*

THE PRESIDENT'S SPIES.

THE President's two Major-Generals, now on duty as inspectors of the Freedmen's Bureau, have been absent about two months. We believe the net result of their work is a certificate of good character to Gen. Tillson, the Commissioner in charge of Georgia, who is, we will admit, badly in need of a certificate from somebody. Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton are pursuing their tour through the Gulf States, but the public has ceased to expect their reports with interest, and even the President, we should suppose, must be convinced that his attempt to overthrow the Bureau is already a failure. The New York *Herald* publishes no more reports from the roving inspectors, and the report concerning North Carolina, which they did publish, proved about the worst of all Mr. Johnson's newspaper investments. It was so promptly and so conclusively answered that its charges have been permanently hurtful to nobody but their authors. Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton, therefore, having failed to injure the Bureau by their censure, seem to be attempting to break it down by praising one or two of its worst officers. They doubtless understand that the public will view with suspicion the conduct of any officer which is openly approved by the President's spies.

The President selected good men for the work he wanted done. Maj.-Gen. J. B. Steedman is understood to be Mr. Johnson's choice as the successor of Mr. Stanton. His devotion to the interests of the Freedmen may be inferred from the fact of his enthusiastic support of "My Policy," but rests on no other known basis. Maj.-Gen. J. S. Fullerton is fortunate, or unfortunate, in having a longer record than his associate. He succeeded Mr. Thomas W. Conway, as Bureau Commissioner for Louisiana. During his few weeks of service in that capacity, he endeared himself to the New Orleans rebels, and became an object of abhorrence and dread to the freedmen whom he was charged to protect. Mr. Conway was removed because his regard for the freedmen made him odious to the rebels; and particularly because, under orders from Gen. Howard, he was about to lease to the freedmen sixty thousand acres of abandoned or confiscated lands. Gen. Fullerton appeared on the scene as the protector of these injured and innocent rebel land-owners against the rapacity of their former slaves. Gen. Howard's Bureau was practically taken out of his hands and turned against the negroes, and this was done by the orders of President Johnson. We know—at least we know Gen. Fullerton says so—that whatever he did in Louisiana he did as the agent, and by the specific direction, of the President. Gen. Fullerton himself was the willing instrument of that policy. He broke up the colonies for aged and helpless freedmen in New Orleans. He ordered the colored orphan asylums in the same city to be abolished, though they were not under the management of the Bureau nor supported by it. He then by one edict put in force a vagrant law more efficient and barbarous than any statute which the malignant ingenuity of Southern legislators has yet devised. The police of New Orleans consists mainly, we have been told, of returned rebel soldiers. Gen. Fullerton directed that police to arrest all unemployed negroes in the city. The police executed the spirit as well as the letter of the order. They arrested in one day more men and women than had been arrested during three months preceding. Colored soldiers, mustered out in the morning after an honorable service of three years, were seized in the afternoon as vagrants. Laborers going home from a long day's toil were arrested as "unemployed," chained in gangs, and thrust into the calaboose. Citizens of great wealth and life long residence in New Orleans, guilty of a black skin, became the victims of insult and abuse. The outrage was so flagrant that Gen. Canby, as military commandant of the District, compelled Gen. Fullerton to revoke his order. Then this guardian of the freedmen at one blow abolished the Freedmen's Courts, and turned the blacks over to the State tribunals under a slave code which tolerated negro testimony only as an exception, and before white juries which laughed at the notion of believing a "nigger" under oath. One of those courts within a few days after, sentenced a freedman to forty lashes, and the magistrate who ordered them might have joined in the invitation to a public dinner with which Gen. Fullerton was honored by the leading rebels of New Orleans, as a testimony of their satisfaction with his devotion to their interests.

Such being the history of Gen. Fullerton's connection with the freedmen, it is easy to understand what purpose the President had in directing an investigation which this man was to conduct. If there had been any doubt about it, the proceedings of the Committee in North Carolina would have settled the question. We have not found space to publish either the reports of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, or the reply of Gen. Whittlesey, but we mean, in justice to the Bureau, the management of which we have been obliged to criticize, to give hereafter some account of the methods to which the President has stooped in order to destroy its usefulness. Having shown what kind of tools Mr. Johnson selected for a war against an institution whose necessity is a continuing demonstration of the wickedness of his policy, we will next show how the conspiracy proceeded, and how completely it has thus far failed.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ON Sunday, the 10th inst., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a discourse in Plymouth Church in which he is reported to have said:

"I have not been very popular with my people during the past year. I have failed to carry them altogether with me on some public questions—and I am sorry for them! But yet, I must say, that I cannot escape the direct bearing of this gospel law. I am as strong as ever in the conviction that the true result of the war must be recognized. Whatever went into the Constitution on account of slavery must come out; and what was kept out on account of slavery must be put into our organic law—and I have believed and labored for this as strongly, and longer than many of you. But I have felt that it should be done in the spirit of love, not of hatred. I consider the doctrines brought forward in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens—though followed in their entirety, thank God! by very few—I consider them to be doctrines of Belial, leading to destruction.

"The North had a chance to show grace, and love, and magnanimity. How I longed to see it! Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to Union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous forgiveness. But I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change rebels to loyal men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good—shutting them out from the very influences that should be brought to bear upon them. 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirsts, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.' There, go: *vote that.* You have been talking it long enough: *do it.* You have been praying it long enough: *try it.*"

The New York *Express*, in editorial comments upon the sermon, significantly says:

"Henry Ward Beecher has, at last, been converted. We remember when he preached as at New Haven and elsewhere, with cannon-ball in hand, the Belial doctrine of 'Go and *shoot* the Gospel into every creature.' He now preaches the Gospel of peace and good will to man, which is certainly the Gospel of Christ, and we hope his converts will be legion. No man has done more to raise the devil—not even Thad. Stevens—and few men can do more to lay the monster which has been raised, though it is always much easier to raise a Satan than to subdue one."

It is true, as Mr. Beecher affirms, that he has not been very popular with his people during the past year. They have been astonished and perplexed by the attitude he has assumed on the question of Reconstruction. They have felt themselves compromised before the country by his utterances, and their moral consciousness is outraged. A church meeting has been spoken of, and ought still to be held, to disavow his incongruous doctrines pertaining to national affairs.

Mr. Beecher desires the North "to show grace, and love, and magnanimity." He would have Congress and the President "pressed to Union." The doctrines brought forward by Mr. Stevens in the House of Representatives he considers to be "doctrines of Belial, leading to destruction!"

The chief aim of Mr. Stevens, nobly and faithfully adhered to, since the opening of Congress, has been to secure reconstruction upon the basis of impartial equality for all loyal men before the law; vindictive, unrepentent rebels he would legally disqualify from further harm for a reasonable period of probation.

This is the head and front of Mr. Stevens's offending. In these aims he has the hearty sympathy of the best men and women of Mr. Beecher's congregation, and of the same class throughout the North. Like Mr. Seward, Mr. Beecher seems essentially to have forgotten that there are four millions of black men and women in the country, legally emancipated to be sure, but requiring the full shield of citizenship for protection and safety, not less but more than before they were emancipated. He seems quite unconscious that there can be neither "grace, love, nor magnanimity," in the true sense, based upon flagrant injustice. The President and Congress are opposed to each other on this question. President Johnson would have the rebels speedily readmitted to full privileges in the Union, and consign again our only true and faithful Southern friends, the blacks, disfranchised and helpless, to the tender mercies of their defeated and exasperated former masters. Such is President Johnson's "grace, love and magnanimity," and such practically is Mr. Beecher's!

Mr. Stevens vigorously resists such treason to the principles of Christian democracy, such base ingratitude for timely services rendered with heroic sacrifice, such damaging dishonor, and he is forsooth therefor a man of Belial, leading in the way of destruction! The President and Congress should have been "pressed to Union." Does Mr. Beecher believe it any more possible to have union now with the equal rights of the black man ignored, than during the past years of our history? The union he speaks of means simply, as of old, the domination of one privileged class over another class prostrate and essentially helpless.

Mr. Beecher is no non-resistant and never has been. He is not opposed to the principle of government based upon the sword. What he says, therefore, of voting to "overcome evil with good," is simply a discrimination on his part in favor of rebels and unrepentant slaveholders for the sake of political union.

It is not necessary to impugn the motives of Mr. Beecher; but it is little less than criminal for him to darken counsel, and to use his eloquence in the service of treason and cruel injustice, as he has been practically doing the past few months, in giving his influence, with a traitor President, and against the very principles, the eloquent advocacy of which hitherto has given him great power for good or ill over the destinies of the nation.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER has introduced in the Senate a bill "To enforce the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens." It assumes that the constitutional provision abolishing slavery cannot be effectually enforced "without granting the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are the descendants of slaves, or who have heretofore been deprived of political rights by reason of race or color." It rightfully claims added authority for such legislation in the provision of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government. This bill ought speedily to become a law, without waiting for further Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Sumner also introduced an amendment to the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, requiring that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and that all persons shall be equal before the law."

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.—The annual meeting of the Progressive Friends Association was held at Longwood, Chester county, Pennsylvania, last week. The attendance was large, and the discussions, especially upon the subject of Reconstruction, spirited and interesting. Among the speakers were Theodore Tilton, Anna E. Dickinson, Giles B. Stebbins, Oliver Johnson, Susan B. Anthony, Edward S. Bunker, Frances D. Gage, Rev. Hiram P. Crozier, and Aaron M. Powell.

We shall give some account of the proceedings pertaining to Reconstruction, next week.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY, in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, offered a substitute for the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights. It is simple and comprehensive, recognises the legal equality of the inhabitants of those States, irrespective of color, and provides for the calling of Conventions in each State for the formation of new State Constitutions. We wish we could anticipate for the measure the requisite majority and support of Congress as a body.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, we regret to learn, is, like Mr. Sumner, failing in health from over work.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton are spending a week in Washington.

Queen Victoria has given a sitting for the portrait which she intends to present to Mr. Peabody.

Rossini has written to the Pope, praying him to remove the interdict which prevents the employment of female voices in most of the churches in Italy.

Hon. Charles Sumner, we are pained to hear from various sources, is failing in health. His condition gives rise to serious apprehensions among those of his friends who know of the constancy and devotion with which he is giving, as he has given for months past, his energies, day and night, to his Senatorial duties.

Anna E. Dickinson has fulfilled her lecturing engagements for the season, and is now at her home in Philadelphia. She has, since the opening of the lecture season, last Autumn, given one hundred and fifty-three lectures, and travelled nineteen thousand miles. She will spend the Summer at Rye Beach.

James Mott, the venerable and esteemed President of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, is visiting the Monthly Meetings which constitute the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, to endeavor to stimulate a revival of interest among Friends in the principles and testimonies of the Society. He is attended upon this mission by Dr. George Truman of Philadelphia.

Dr. Mary E. Walker, whose arrest at the beginning of last week for wearing pantaloons was reported, and who was arrested again on Saturday, and directed by Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market, to give bail to keep the peace for a year, declines to consider the wearing her Bloomer costume a breach of the peace; and it is reported on her authority that she will continue to dress as she has hitherto done.

Mr. Conway is responsible for a story that Thomas Hughes went into the Workingmen's College recently, and found the "trainer" knocking about the young boxers whom he was instructing with needless violence—so much so that they were irritated and refused to box with him. Tom Brown, whom the trainer did not know, asked to have a turn, and in a moment floored his man. The trainer arose very red and angry, and Hughes, quietly remarking that he hoped he would remember it when he was next boxing with the students, left.

Prince Alfred of England has become Duke of Edinburgh, and is to take his seat in the House of Lords. Prince William Henry, brother of King George III., was created, on the 10th November, 1764, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. The latter title was not used, though both were British peerages—the Crown having had no power to create a Scottish peerage since the Act of Union of May, 1707. The elder Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh died in 1805, and was succeeded by his son Prince William Frederick, at whose death, without issue, on the 30th November, 1834, the two peerages became extinct. The title of Duke of Edinburgh is therefore a new creation in favor of Prince Alfred, and will be borne as his first title.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham of this city is thus spoken of by the Manhattan (Kansas) *Independent*: "We print to-day a speech delivered by Rev. O. B. Frothingham at the last annual convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society. We copy it from the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and give it to our readers entire because we presume that none of them will find it anywhere else, it being too clear and exact a statement of fundamental truth for even the most radical political papers to publish, and we ask them to give it a careful and candid perusal.

"Mr. Frothingham is one of the most profound thinkers and clear reasoners of the age, and occupies a leading position among the advocates of the most advanced ideas in politics, morals, and religion. We have thought that he comes the nearest to filling the void caused by the death of Theodore Parker of any man in the nation. He is one of the true prophets sent to the American people to declare to them their duty in this great national emergency, and we believe he speaks to the consciousness of every candid mind. Happy will it be for this nation if his counsels are heeded."

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.—Aaron M. Powell has become the Editor of THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and Wendell Phillips, Corresponding Editor. Parker Pillsbury has become the General Agent of the Society. The speeches of Mr. Phillips will hereafter be published in this paper. THE STANDARD is able, bold and faithful, and now the only organ of the "Anti-Slavery Society." Those who desire to understand the opinions and purposes of the "advanced guard," from the lips and pens of its ablest leaders, will be gratified by taking THE STANDARD.—*Adams (Mass.) Transcript.*

EQUAL RIGHTS MEETING IN BOSTON.

LETTER FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of The Standard:

SUCH of your Boston and Massachusetts fellow-thinkers as were not gifted with "a mission" *strong enough* to bear them on its wings over and beyond "the lines in the way"—or, as George Lewes's transcendental friend might say of us, were not so "thenomomized" as to find it easy to tear ourselves from social and family entanglements—were duly grateful that without the intervention of either fact, we were to have one portion of your New York feast of reason and flow of soul, in the repetition not only of the usual Anti-Slavery convocation, but that your newly organized "Equal Rights Association" was to repeat itself for our delectation and profit! A new "E. R. A." *come to meet us!* Were our reformers so considered? One flaw only in the pleasure of this august arrival appeared—the modesty which forbade, or the assumption of general intelligence which ignored, the necessary forewarning. And so, coming almost unheralded upon the din and bustle of our annual carnival, only "the faithful" who saw its tokens on the brow of its "illustrious predecessor," remained to greet it.

The sun had gone down upon the Anti-Slavery gathering of Wednesday—*not*, be it said, "upon its wrath," or wrangling, for it was a peaceful conventicle,—but upon its righteous indignation against the national sins yet unforsaken, and the national sinners yet sitting in highest places; upon its undiminished zeal, and its unflinching purpose—and, truth to tell, also behind the traditional anniversary clouds,—to rise in undimmed splendor upon the new "Equal Rights Association," and, to show in its rising, we did not doubt, the unbroken phalanx of the "old guard," as represented on the preceeding day, with many "raw recruits," upon its ampler platform. But would you believe it, dear, hoping, faithful STANDARD, there were to be seen upon the platform of *a world's* "Equal Rights Association," at, and long after, the appointed hour, only three women and one negro! Worthy women and a most worthy negro,—but, nevertheless, only these, and only four, "all told!" Pondering upon this absence, or this tardiness, there *was* a hope three of those who had so often announced the principles, if not, indeed, the programme, of the later upon the earlier platform, we comforted ourselves with the conclusion that their confidence in the younger disciples upon whom their mantles had fallen (if they *had* fallen), was probable explanation of the "situation." And so reached by "easy stages," for it is only "*le premier fas gui conte*," you know—the still more comforting interpretation of these unpropitious facts: that it *is*, in all soberness and truth, the dawning of the new era so long foreseen by poets and seers,—the era of woman and the negro—of justice for all races and classes. Its dawn? We reinforce our faith by a second look at the almost empty platform,—and too well we see that it is *only* a dawning—the dawning of a long norse-land twilight, it may be. But it *is* a dawning, for we read already by its light those thrilling watchwords of other public causes—"One, *with God*, in a majority"—"*Nothing* is impossible to him who *wills*." And under their inspiration, the Summer noon of a new era flows above us!

Let us set ourselves to recount a little of what we saw and heard on that "first morning and evening" of the new "creation." Promptly upon the hour—for is not promptness one of her many cardinal virtues—Mrs. C. H. Dall announced to the gathering audience the purpose of the meeting, and the Committee's nomination of Mrs. Martha Wright to preside over its deliberations—a lady better known in New England as sister of Mrs. Lucretia Mott, than for her own long and faithful efforts in reform. And so we had at the outset, you see, the best *family* virtue to reinforce the public—for "blood" counts in reform as out of it—if in quite a different way. Mrs. W. discharged her immediate parliamentary duties, as becomingly as one to "the manor born"—was it not *prima facie* evidence that she was so born?—and during her reign of brief authority, much as it may amaze the sceptics, gave no new proof of woman's unfitness, nor played such fastastic tricks as make the angels weep! Mrs. Dall followed with an admirably degisted resumé of the gains of the past few years, both in this country and abroad. That is already printed in your New York Report, and your readers will not fail to see it.

After her, Susan B. Anthony, *our* "inevitable,"—borrowing the descriptive epithet of *your Herald* in relation to Wendell Phillips and Anti-Slavery—so "instant, in season and out of season," are her sturdy blows struck at each weak point of the enemy's armor—Susan B. Anthony read in a voice which many a weak-lunged manikin must have envied, the resolutions of the Committee.—[These resolutions and others will appear hereafter.—ED.]

It is but justice to say, that by this time the "absent members had rallied, both on floor and platform, and our valiant and eloquent friend, Parker Pillsbury, arose before a full house to cast in his lot with the new society, and to review the causes and successive progress of the old—reaching firm footing at last only upon the shores of "this new hemisphere," this "hitherto undiscovered land!" A *little* extravagant seemed, perhaps, his beautiful enthusiasm over this *recent* discovery. But to interpret him rightly, we must remember that he meant only that not until now had this truth of the poet and seer, taken actual social form. A little extreme the statement, that until this hour no government had been founded upon justice, revealing the intention of our fathers "to establish justice and ensure domestic tranquillity." But here also we must remember the great gulf to be bridged, between intent and action—and that the practical operation of those facile phrases was thwarted by the full spirit of compromise. So that it still remains true, that no government has yet been so founded—for stern social facts, and not parchments, make the solid foundations of national life.

Our uncompromising agitator, H. C. Wright, bore his testimony also "to the work of the hour, justice for all." As yesterday, "there was no other name given under Heaven by which the nation could be saved," so to-day "only by equal rights for all could the race be saved." And your own intimate and earnest friend, dear STANDARD—Aaron M. Powell—presented a series of resolutions, to which he spoke warmly and effectively.

Following him came Mrs. Dr. Young, who has won a respectful hearing of the world by a brave, successful life in two departments of labor, trade and medicine; and yet more by the unselfishness which leads her to devote the leisure her success has conquered, to the good of her sex and race. She dwelt with power and earnestness upon the chief enemy, as she believes, in the path of legal justice to woman, and the regeneration of national politics—*the sin* against womankind, which corrupts our legislators and holds them in its thrall—which makes official life the unblushing thing it is fast becoming at Washington and in all our great cities—the mistress controlling the legislation which refuses to enfranchise the wife.

The morning session was closed by a brief speech from Miss Olympia Brown—Rev. as the world calls her, because dealing with things sacred, it must be presumed, for otherwise it is not usual to revere a man or maid of age so young—an earnest little agitator, who modestly rejoices, it is said, in helping to prove that neither great genius nor remarkable talent are essential to success in a large part of the world's hitherto forbidden work, not even to that of the ministry and pulpit! But may we not say, without a wish to lessen her satisfaction or depreciate her motive, that it had been proven beyond cavil for the other sex, and by "the Lords" themselves, long years ago. She astonished us by a voice as robust as her *physique* was *petite*; and gave evidence undeniable that logical processes and clear, ready action of intellect, were not unfamiliar to her.

The afternoon session opened by the reading of the series of resolutions, and remarks thereon, by Miss Anthony. After this, and the general picket skirmishing of the morning, our redoubtable Stephen S. Foster opened fire with his columbiads,—turning them now upon the audience, now upon the platform, and with yet more relish and dash upon an audacious combatant who unmasked a spunky little battery on his immediate left. Here was a foeman worthy of his steel! worthy in pluck, but unequal in ammunition. And so under the sharp, quick shot, the guns of the plucky little outpost were silenced, and the general attack went on. Yesterday our brave, combative Stephen had been in quite another mood—melting, contrite, reminiscent. To-day, he too trod the shores of "the newly discovered hemisphere," jubilant, defiant—a discoverer, and a conqueror, "whose right there was none to dispute!"

Here should the foundations of justice be laid, so broad and deep, that no lever of compromise could ever find them—*here*,

"*Everywhere*, two heads in council—two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life:
Two plummets dropt for one, to sound the abyss
Of science and the secrets of the mind."

On this lofty vantage ground he felt that he was "making the speech of his life," and his words rang with the fiery ardor of his kindled soul. "The two great institutions of the world, the Church and State, stood in the path of this progress, and they must be demolished." Aye, friend, the false in both must fall, we longed to whisper, but "*as* God wills." And He has other methods than by direct, advertised assault. Witness how powerful the agency of noble work for a common end, as in the charities of the late war. How party and theologic differences melted like flax in the flame of a common patriotism! Is not this *one* of "the lessons of the war," and of especial import to reformers?

A Mr. Toohey, who seemed to be that rare specimen, an anti-slavery Irishman, rose to differ from the spirit of Mr. F.'s speech, and, while owning his indebtedness to him personally, felt that despite the sins of the Church and State, we held our present freedom by virtue of the faithfulness of our ancestors in both these institutions, and that while condemning sin, we should not forget the saints who have helped to make us what we are—that the best way to honor God, is to do justice to man, to his nature, and his needs.

Mr. Stewart, of Hopedale, who seemed of energy and directness "all compact," presented resolutions touching wages and hours of labor, as "the real lions in the way of elevation to both man and woman." And strange to say, our "Equal-Rights-for-All party, our new era, gave them no welcome! And the women, more courteous, withdrew them. That "settled," or, rather tabled—what does our noble French friend, Gasparin, say of "insulted greatness" and "the repose of mankind?"—Charles Burleigh rose to the level of the time and question, and gave us one of his closely built, invulnerable arguments. He trod the old field of debate with the stately tread of the Titan—he is womanly in soul, gigantic in intellect. As the sunlight fell on hair and brow, we could well believe that artists saw in him the old painter's Christ, and well admit the ambition to keep such resemblance intact—if a conscious ambition, as worthy an one as that which takes for model a pagan Apollo, or Venus.

Next came Wendell Phillips, who, with manly courage, declared the Hopedale resolutions *not* foreign to the purpose of an "Equal Rights" convention; and avowed his conviction that this is the negro's hour emphatically, but that he was here despite that avowal, because Congress was seeking to engraft upon the national Constitution the new word "male." To which the association gave its heartiest "Amen."

At the opening of the Evening Session a letter was read from Robert Purvis of Philadelphia. It was the voice of a manly, educated thinker, speaking for his race, and scorning to ask rights for that, and not equally for her who had labored and suffered for its emancipation and enfranchisement. Mrs. Ellen Watkins Harper followed, and was very happy in the conversational vein—witty, pathetic, and dramatic—giving fragments of her experience as both a woman and of the proscribed race. And Mr. Phillips submitted a series of resolutions by Miss E. P. Peabody, whose great heart and broad sympathies will not permit her to lose herself, as do most literary women, in the enjoyments of the career of scholarship for which her fine tastes and abilities so well fit her—resolutions leaping the gulf of difficulty in regard to the franchise, by proposing, that since no legal difficulty exists to prohibit men for voting for whom they will, women be nominated for the various offices for which they are qualified, especially to those, and kindred positions, for which the war has shown them fitted. If you have space you had best give them entire, they will so much better explain themselves than any abstract of mine can do. They furnished Mr. Phillips an admirable text, upon which we left him discussing most excellent and eloquent theology (for definition of which see "Golden Rule"), when obliged to leave the hall as one of the penalties of a preference for "a lodge" in one of Boston's unequalled suburbs, to one in Boston's overlodged self. To leave, too, when the audience waited,—patiently only because it was Phillips who detained them,—for Anna Dickinson, who sat before them, and who added, we hear, to the afternoon's generous gift of a hundred dollars to the treasury, an evening's ringing speech to the moral aid of the cause. And now in conclusion let me make a fitting close, of what was more fittingly made the opening act of the new organization, by mention of the few hearty words, written in great bodily pain, by which our noble friend, William Lloyd Garrison, placed himself on record as in unqualified sympathy with the movement, and the time of its inauguration. These were read with becoming courtesy and appropriateness, at the opening of its sessions, but in the confusion of the time I failed to put the fact upon my minutes. So endorsed at the outset, so aided throughout, said I not well, it is the aurora of the new era for woman and the race?

C. M. S.

THE WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING.

To the Editor of the Standard.

THE Friends of Human Progress in the vicinity of Waterloo have just held another of their very excellent yearly meetings. The weather could not have been more favorable, the people more kind, nor the audience in the meeting-house, especially on Sunday, more dense. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Friday, the first day, was devoted principally to the discussion of modern Spiritualism. S. J. Finney was the able and interesting champion of the ism, which in a spirited and entertaining discussion was kindly criticised, rather than opposed, by Messrs. Douglass and Mills.

A large number of resolutions was presented on Spiritualism, Reconstruction, Impeachment, Suffrage, Health, etc., some of which were adopted, and some not. Those which occurred to me as best, and most important, were presented by Frederick Douglass. The first stated the objections to the position of Congress; the last two were as follows:

Resolved, That having announced at the beginning, as its fundamental and controlling idea, that all men are created equal; that taxation without representation is tyranny; that governments derive their rightful authority from the consent of the governed, and having affirmed this by appeals both to God and man, till it has wrought itself into the very thought and consciousness of the nation, the republic can have no permanent peace, the public mind can have no repose, till that grand fundamental idea of equality and justice shall become the law and the practice of our government.

Resolved, That this idea will not have been practically carried out till woman, equally with man, shall have secured to her the power to cast her ballot and to choose those who are to make the laws under which she lives, and by which she is governed, equally with man.

On Friday Mrs. Coleman of Rochester made some very pointed and excellent remarks on prejudice against color, bringing before us some facts of her own experience and observation, bearing painfully against the too-little criticized character of Abraham Lincoln. Her arguments and facts were such as to make even Frederick Douglass feel more deeply than before the fearful strength of this prejudice. For while Frederick Douglass and those in his company could be admitted to the levee of President Lincoln, and by his especial order others of less note were rudely kept away on the same evening.

Mrs. Coleman maintained, what was stoutly opposed by Mr. Finney, that Spiritualists were no more anti-slavery, or friends of human progress, than other sects. She also urged very forcibly that the true cause of the present political situation ought to be searched for in the substitution of the name of Johnson for Hamlin, in the election of '64, and to conciliate what?

The clear, candid, concise statements of Mrs. Coleman were not equalled by any speaker except Mr. Douglass. What she said seemed a part of what she had been, seen, and felt, and to be prompted by a broad and intelligent philanthropy.

On Sunday morning the speech of Mr. Douglass on impartial suffrage, was such as only Frederick Douglass can make. He commenced by showing that our government had done right in resistance to the invasive spirit of evil. We had not contended with evil because of our love of justice and right, but only from necessity. The existence of reverence for the slave-owner, for the man who has ownership, absolute power over other men, is the only obstacle in the way of a just reconstruction. The talk and acts against the assumption of the rebel debt is empty sound. The rebels never evinced any particular solicitude concerning the payment of their debts, and this one of the war provides that it is only to be paid six months after the establishment of the rebel confederacy, which is never. The ordinances of secession were repealed when the Union armies were entirely victorious. Whether the rebel States were or were not out of the Union, the Union was and is out of them.

The only vital question is the relation the negro shall sustain to the government. We must either grant justice, or sooner or later there will be fearful conflict if not of the sword, certainly of parties and opinions.

Because he is a man the negro needs the ballot; he needs it as a means of education. Unlike the Indian, he is of our civilization, speaks our language, and shares our aspirations. They are here with us and must be. Supply will follow demand. Require character, industry, culture and civilization of the negro, and there is no danger that the requirement will not be answered. If you want to keep a man out of the mud, black his boots. The negro has proved himself our friend on nobler grounds than our own soldiers. That a man should lay down his life for his friend, has been regarded as the highest type of nobility and character. But the negro did more than this. If there is gratitude in the American breast it will grant the franchise to the negro. We are bound to do it by honor, and honor disregarded, the soul of the nation is gone. The danger of an insulted, wronged class, in the midst of our people, is seen in the present situation of Canada and England. Let us give every man a reason for loving his country. Where universal suffrage is the rule, the idea, it is peculiarly dangerous to disfrancise a class—it is to stamp them with infamy. We should enfranchise the negro because there is every reason for it, and no reason against it. If you who are strong need the ballot to make you stronger, the weak need it to make them strong. If a man knows enough to go and fight the battles of his country, to pay taxes, or to be hanged, he knows enough to vote. Mr. Douglass would not urge enfranchisement if he thought it would result in a war of races. But it is like the old bugbear that the slave, if freed, would cut his master's throat. Do the town poor make war on the town? Do hungry politicians make war on those whose votes they desire? Mr. Douglass made a strong appeal not to delay till another time the work which can better be done now.

I sincerely hope that those who never listened to Frederick Douglass, will not regard the few meagre extracts given above, as any indication of the close, plain analysis, the strong but easily understood logic, all linked and enforced by the power of his unrivalled eloquence, with which he enchained a vast audience on that interesting occasion. Those who have ever heard him, do not need the caution. I remember hearing Judge Culver of Brooklyn say in a public address, that since Henry Clay, America had produced no orator equal to Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Ingalls of Philadelphia gave us many excellent suggestions, and James G. Clarke, with his sweetest melody, was there through the entire session, and relieved the tediousness of three and four hours sessions, with frequent songs.

L. S.

OUR NATIONAL TAILOR.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR: Will you accept the accompanying bold sketch, "cabbaged" from the portfolio of an artistic *Sartor* of mine acquaintance?

Yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

A PORTRAIT DRAWN IN CHALK.

BY A RADICAL TAILOR.

"SHOW me who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts and custom-houses, and arsenals and dock-yards, and I will show you a *traitor*. Were I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, in 1806, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and if convicted, within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God, I would execute them!"—*Andrew Johnson in the U. S. Senate, March 22d*, 1861.

"I believe we must leave the killing out, when all is done."—*Robin Starveling, the Tailor. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

In my opinion, a certain notorious representative of our craft is but a *so-so* journeyman; after *running* well for a time, he is taking long *back-stitches*. He is trying to mend our national *breaches* with *shoddy*. He is putting new pockets into our national coat-of-arms, for foreign insults, and patching its grand bullet-holes with old confederate gray. I suspect he is going into the old clo' business—this same Mr. Moses. He has *sponged* out his old honorable record, and is no longer a credit to our *cloth*. In undertaking to fit the grand mantle of the great President to his diminutive proportions, he has clipt, and snipt, and "reconstructed" it into a *monkey-jacket*.

He'll not give the rebels the hasty *basting* they deserve, but is bent upon *binding* up their wounds. He is not the man to end off J. D.'s *thread* of life with a slip-knot.

He has sat too long on a narrow bench, to stand firm and erect on a broad platform.

In my opinion, all said A. J.'s stories of great sacrifices for the Union, are "cut out of the whole cloth." He can't make me *swallow tales* of that sort.

He is too well used to *turning his coat*. He isn't "sound on the goose." He will make a *cabbage-garden* of the White House grounds. He would extinguish liberty's torch with his *thimble*. His *needle* turns to the South Pole. I would there were another needle in the seat of government, to prick him on to duty!

I confess I don't admire his *roundabout* policy. I don't like his *habits*; they are either too *loose*, or too *tight*. I don't like his *measures*. He don't *fit* the situation. There is too much *seeming* about him. He is a poor *feller*. He *overcasts* our fair sky with doubt, and *skirts* it with lightnings. He keeps the nation "in *suspenders*," as Mrs. Partington would say. I would set him to making *corduroys*. He isn't fit for our *ducks—dux*. He needs *buckram* in his principles. He wants *drilling*. He has less heart than *padding*. He hasn't "a soul above buttons." He *faces* both ways. He is full of *platitudes*. He doesn't *gather* wisdom from experience. He *tacks* and *trims*. His judgment is *warped*. He don't *list* to good advice. He would come the *Nap*. over us, with his yard-stick for a sceptre. He wants men after his own *pattern*, to follow the path he *chalks* out. He *waxes* saucy, but if he don't *mind his eye*, in *threading* his way, he'll raise the *choler* of the nation, and get *hemmed* in and *pressed* on all sides. He needs to be *stayed*, to be *slashed*, to be *gored*, to be *pinked*.

If the fates should be inclined to cut him off with his own shears, I for one should say, "Cut away." If fortune were about to undo him, I should say, "Let her rip!"

ART ITEMS.

Mr. Holman Hunt is going to the Holy Land once more on an art pilgrimage—this time "with a very near and dear companion."

Mr. Bierstadt's Rocky Mountains continues to be the subject of comment in the London journals. The *Athenæum* says;

"At Messrs. Maclean's Gallery, Haymarket, may be seen a capital landscape, the work of Mr. Bierstadt, representing a magnificent view in the Rocky Mountains, their topmost peaks covered with snow, a long glacier winding through the higher valleys, the successive belts of vegetation and rock, denuded, half-overgrown and verdurous; the broken land on the flanks of the range; the minor peaks that are thrust aside; water falling through many chasms, and in a bright cataract, to the land where it spreads, first, a lake, and then a river, hurrying through the meadows at our feet; in these meadows is an encampment of travellers and Indians. We have seldom seen so striking a picture as this; in its class it is unsurpassed, to our knowledge, although Mr. Church's 'Heart of the Andes' was quite equal to it in execution. *The artist is a German by descent and education.*"

—We suppose it wouldn't do to admit that the painter of "so striking a picture as this" is an American citizen, and that much of his "education" also is American.

THE STANDARD IN PHILADELPHIA.—T. B. PUGH, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, has THE STANDARD for sale. BENJAMIN C. BACON, at the old office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, No. 106 North Tenth street, will supply single copies, and receive and forward subscriptions for THE STANDARD.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, June 11th, 1866.

ALL reports from the South agree in representing that the persons and property of men representing Northern ideas continue insecure in most of the States lately in rebellion, and in most parts of them. These men find themselves met by a majority of their Southern neighbors with such tokens of dislike, and often with such proofs of determined hostility, that those who had undertaken to reside in the South in the prosecution of agriculture, commerce or other business, are fast coming to the conclusion that more will be lost than gained in the attempt. Considerable numbers are already returning North in discouragement, disgusted with a people that cling obstinately to their evils and vices, and reject alike the theory and the practice which form the only hope of their future. Many more, from the impulse of like discouragement, are winding up their affairs and preparing to leave; and it seems as if the white people of the South, men and women alike, vulgar and refined, educated and uneducated alike, prefer the indulgence of hatred against their late opponents, even to the prosperity which acquiescence in a new order of things would bring them. No doubt this is natural, considering the way in which their "peculiar institution" has limited education, fostered prejudice, and degraded manhood and womanhood through the lifetime of so many generations. But it is not less lamentable than natural.

A writer in New Orleans (very likely a Northern man with Southern principles, for he says that his life has been divided about equally between the two sections), makes complaint in one of our papers about Northern misunderstanding of the South, objecting particularly to these two ideas: That secession sprang from the slaveholders, and that they now oppose the concession of rights to the freedmen. He does not take the trouble to tell us from what source, other than the pro-slavery party, secession *did* proceed, but goes on to argue, with such an aspect of candor and dispassionate serenity as A. H. Stephens might use, that the ex-slaveholders are the very safest persons in the South to be entrusted with the arrangement of the negro's future condition there! Northerners (very well meaning men, no doubt!) have lamentably strong prejudices: Southern non-slaveholders are an ignorant and prejudiced class, feeling a strong antipathy to the negroes; but the old masters of the blacks have a genuine regard for them, and are disposed to be just to them, if their action be not too much interfered with! They dislike compulsion, that's all! If we wish them to treat the freed people well, we must avoid censure upon their past, and interference and dictation in regard to their arrangements for the future now in progress! It is, in short, merely a repetition of the old Southern song—"Let us alone!"

It is instructive to see the light thrown by this intensely Southern writer upon the dispositions of the ex-slaveholders. He candidly admits that they do not favor negro suffrage. His claim in their behalf is that "they do not look upon it with *so much* disgust and horror as do their poorer neighbors." Moreover, if some black men must have suffrage, they would prefer to grant it to the unmixed black rather than the mulatto, and to the freedmen rather than the colored people formerly free, "because they regard the pure negro ex-slave as having better and more honest impulses than the mixed class, which cultivates all the vices of each of its progenitors!"

If vicious habits should really be taken into account in limiting the right of suffrage in the South, I think the slaveholders must count upon very general exclusion. It seems that their own slave children became, through the laws of hereditary transmission, the worst part of the slave population. For one, I do not wonder at it.

Our Southern critic of the North goes on to speak of education. The slaveholding class, he says, were originally opposed to educating the negro; but knowing that, now, he can and will learn to read, they are willing to teach him! No doubt there is a prejudice against "nigger teachers," but it is more on the part of the non-slaveholding class than of others; and, if the ex-masters can find teachers who will not instruct their pupils to hate their employers or give them deficient service, the critic feels assured that they will universally have schools for them, especially as the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic clergy have expressly urged this upon their congregations!

If we remember the general current of testimony, namely, that the Southern clergy of all these sects were the very worst of the pro-slavery class, we shall know what estimate to form of a committal to their hands of the instruction of negroes. Teaching to read, in their judgment, will be quite enough education for laborers, male and female, and "black schools" will be good enough for blacks. The employers may be trusted to take care that their workmen have not much time to spend in reading, when that art is gained; but, before it shall be gained, the leaders of Southern society wish to provide that the teaching of moral and religious ideas in these schools, and the diffusion of ideas generally among colored people, shall be kept in subordination to the interests of the "superior race." The ex-slaves must not be told that they *always* had a right to freedom; or that a man has duties to himself, his wife and his children, as well as to his employer; or that the wages of labor ought to do something more than give a man subsistence enough to keep him in working order. Any suggestion of such thoughts as these, even in answer to questions, would be deemed incitement "to hate their employers, or give them deficient service." The unfortunate fact is that the hitherto dominant class in Southern society have not the least conception of the existence of any "rights of man," except *their* right to all that they can extort from others. The right education of the slaveholders, as well as of the freedmen, is now one of the duties of the American nation. The former will not be very docile or tractable pupils; but they *must* learn and must consent to fall into the place of pupils, if the nation's life and prosperity are to continue.

The project for a Fenian conquest of Canada has been "raised, and shown, and swept along" by fast-moving time, in far less space than great military movements generally require. The "Invasion" is ended, its followers have dispersed (after a brief exercise of the "right" to plunder in an enemy's country), and its chiefs are in custody of the law. The Irish conquest of Canada may now rest in peace—like the deceased feline animal to whom it was said, "*Requies, cat, in pace*"—though it is to be feared that its officers and soldiers will hardly be willing to take that for their motto. One excellent piece of fun, at any rate, is likely to grow out of the matter, namely, a view of the skill with which the conductors of the Democratic press can steer betweed Scylla and Charybdis; can carry on their maintenance of President Johnson's policy, and yet hold as friends and colleagues that great body of Irish Americans who are now full of wrath against our national Executive. Perhaps this nice manœuvre is as well performed as it possibly could be, in the following sentence in this morning's *Post*:

"As for the irregular and irresponsible military movements which have engrossed public attention for a week past, so far as they are intended to represent the feeling of Irish nationality with which all genuine lovers of liberty have a profound sympathy, they were entitled to respect; but in their entire disregard of the neutral obligations of the United States, and of the right of every nation to decide so monstrous [momentous?] a question as that of peace or war for itself, it has been condemned in that particular form by the public press and public men of the whole country."

We have just had a very good addition to the small list of works of art intended for the public eye in Boston, namely, the statues of Ceres, Flora and Pomona, which now adorn the front of the Horticultural Society's building on Tremont, corner of Bromfield street. The first named of these, thirteen feet in height, stands on the summit of the building; the other two, eight feet high, on pedestals, forming a part of the structure at each front corner, and ascending to the second story. Ceres, crowned with wheat ears, and holding the same appropriate emblem in her right hand, supports herself by grasping with the left a tall sceptre, which, resting on the pedestal, reaches above her head. Pomona bears a cornucopia filled with fruits, and Flora holds a bunch of *convolvuli*, "morning glories," wrought in granite, and wrought with wonderful skill. The poise and bearing of these figures are admirable, and their incidental features appropriate. They are the work of a young Irishman, Martin Milmore, trained in the Boston school, but self-instructed as far as the art of sculpture is concerned. He is also the author of a bust of Charles Sumner, not only far the best that has yet been obtained, but positively excellent and life-like. He has been employed upon these three statues two years, assisted in the mechanical part of the work by his three brothers; and the skill which he has here displayed cannot fail to secure for him abundant employment.

The material of these statues, following a fashion introduced here by Dr. Rimmer, is granite; a fine grained and light colored New Hampshire stone, varying little in color from the Horticultural building, and answering very well for large statues which are not to be very closely viewed. They stand, respectively, eighteen and seventy-five feet above Tremont street, and, whether seen across that street, or while approaching the building, from either side, they make a majestic and beautiful appearance. They are a gift to the Horticultural Society, from three of its members, and it is to be hoped that the sight of them may stimulate others of our rich men to do something towards the education of the public taste in art.

A misfortune has befallen the "Public Safety Association" of this city. I hasten to relieve your mind by the assurance that the public safety is not thereby endangered, in the smallest manner or degree, the Society thus styling itself being merely an association of liquor-dealers for *their own* security and benefit. Their misfortune is the exposure of enormous frauds, including an elaborate system of false invoices, with lies and perjuries without number, running through a period of nineteen years, and now brought home to the door of J. D. and M. Williams & Co. This is one of the weightiest firms in their combination, the senior partner being taxed for more than two-and-a-quarter millions. A striking feature in the case is that, this senior partner has always distinguished himself, during the long course of efforts made by the rumsellers to restore the system of granting "licenses" for the sale of liquor, by the assertion that the welfare of the community could be secured only by placing the sale of wines and spirits in the hands of honest and honorable men. It was the unprincipled and irresponsible dealers, he thought, who did all the mischief.

The problem is, to arrange matters so that a vicious business may be conducted by virtuous men; to have the work of drunkard-making conducted by honest men, honorable men, men of principle. The tacit assumption which lay under all the talk of Mr. Moses Williams was that this problem would have been successfully solved by giving to him, and to men like him, the monopoly of the liquor trade. It was drinking *bad* liquor which did all the harm. Buying of Tom, Dick and Harry, you could not depend on having the genuine article. Importing his own wines and spirits, he *knew* them to be genuine, pure, unadulterated, harmless. The presumption intended to be conveyed was that his customers also *knew* this, when he had told it them. Do they feel so sure of it now? The directions of this firm for the preparation of fictitious invoices have been hunted up and published. Do the consumers of the Williams' wines and brandies feel quite confident that there were no directions for the manufacture of fictitious liquors abroad, and no adulteration or "extension" of them after they reached the importer's cellar? They felt secure in his word. The Collector of Customs felt secure in his oath. Which was worth most? Was either worth anything?

Artemus Ward said he would agree to universal salvation, only let him pick the men. The difficulty here would be not only to pick good men, but to *keep* them good while engaged in a pernicious and demoralizing business.

NORTH.

CONGRESS AND WASHINGTON NEWS.

IN the Senate, Wednesday, June 6, Mr. Doolittle was rather severely handled by his colleague Mr. Howe, who intimated that either Doolittle had left the Republican party or the party had left him. In the House, Mr. Raymond underwent a similar infliction from Mr. Le Blond, who talked very plainly about Raymond's habits of duplicity.—On Thursday, the 7th, the unhappy Senate endured Mr. Garret Davis for four hours and adjourned in an exhausted condition.—League Island came up in the House, and, to everybody's surprise, the scheme which several Congresses have rejected was crowded through by 71 to 46. A motion to reconsider is pending.—Friday, June 8th, Mr. Fessenden in the Senate and Mr. Stevens in the House presented the elaborate report of the Reconstruction Committee, of which we give an abstract elsewhere. The report is understood to be written by Mr. Stevens. The Senate concluded its long debate on the Constitutional Amendment, and passed it by 33 to 11, in the following shape:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article.—Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, Executive or judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

—A bill to provide for a Department of Education in Washington—where they need it very much—was defeated by two votes. On Saturday the Senate was not in session and the House did nothing but discuss general topics.

—Rumors began to prevail in Washington that Jeff. Davis was to be bailed, and a number of gentlemen, including Horace Greeley and Commodore Vanderbilt, were said to be in Washington for the purpose of offering to go on his bond as sureties.

—A private letter from a Union resident of Alabama states that one of the last acts of the Alabama Legislature was to pass a public act, using the terms "the enemy" in referring to the Union army, and this act was signed by their newly-reconstructed Governor. He goes on to say that there is a persistent intention to crown the rebellion and all its originators and promoters with honor, and the men who wear the distinctive honor of the Administration's indorsement, by being elevated to Federal offices, are those who have most distinguished themselves in efforts to destroy their country.

Monday, June 11, Mr. Wilson reported back from the Military Committee the new House Freedmen's Bureau bill, with amendments calculated to impair very seriously its efficiency. The sections forbidding the surrender of the Sea Island lands held by the negroes under Sherman's orders are struck out, and in place of them are inserted provisions allowing holders of valid claims to occupy twenty acres somewhere else, on condition of paying for them within six years. The lands they now hold, and which the United States are bound in honor to guarantee to them, are to be given up to the rebels. Mr. Wilson has shown a distressing weakness in this matter, and we hope the Senate will reject his scheme totally.—In the House the Fenian question came up, and after a debate which showed the strong opposition of the House to the Administration policy, the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on a pledge from its Chairman that he would report it back.—The House voted, 105 to 19, that Jeff. Davis ought not to be released, and ought to be tried. Meantime, Judge Underwood has refused the application for his bail, and the President is solicited to parole him.—Mr. Kelley offered a substitute for the pending bill on reconstruction, which deserves more careful attention than we can give it in this column.

ENCHANTMENT.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

HER cup of life with joy is full,
And her heart is thrilling so,
That the beaker shakes in trembling hand
Till its sweet drops o'erflow.

All day she walks as in a trance;
And the thought she does not speak,
But tries to hide from the world away,
Burns out in her tell-tale cheek.

And often out of her dreams at night
She wakes to consciousness,
As the golden thread of her slumber breaks
With the burden of its bliss.

She is almost troubled with the wealth
Of a joy so great and good—
That she may not keep it to herself,
Nor tell it if she would.

'Tis strange that this should come to one
Who, all her life before,
Content in her quiet household ways,
Has asked for nothing more.

And stranger, that he, in whom the power,
The wonderful magic lay,
That has changed her world to a paradise,
Was a man but yesterday!

LITERARY.

MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR'S POEMS.

After writing much verse for the newspapers with fair return of popular favor, Miss Proctor collected her poems into a neat little volume, published by Hurd & Houghton. We transfer to our columns the notice of the (London) *Athenæum*, which is not too much in the habit of being good-natured to American writers:

"Miss Proctor is a patriotic American, whose lays embody various episodes in the late war or phases of social life connected therewith. She has the enthusiasm which springs from moral convictions, and no small power of bringing vividly before the reader the scenes which she describes. A few lines from her first poem, 'The Mississippi,' will show that she can represent Nature both with truth and pictorial effect:

Winding 'mid the wooded islands tangled deep with musky vines;
Flower-enchanted, past the prairies with their dim horizon lines;
By the fierce Missouri water, dark in gorge and cataract wiles,
Down from nameless regions rolling, restless, thrice a thousand miles;
Past Ohio, loveliest river, all its banks aflush with rose,
While the red-bud tints the woodlands and the lavish laurel blows;
By the belts of odorous cedar, through the cypress-swamps below,
Till he greets its wider grandeur, knows the secret of its flow;
Fainting then from Summer fervors, homeward turns in sacred awe,
Dying humbly 'mid the Hurons by the windy Mackinaw.
Then La Salle, impatient, fearless, took the Father's idle oar!
Longing for the larger splendor, listening for the ocean roar!
Under Bluffs that seek the beauty of the upper shores to win;
Past the Arkansas, slow-drifting with its mountain tribute in;
By the bend where sad De Soto, with his high Castilian pride,
Lulled for ever and lamented, sleeps, a king, beneath the tide;
Through the forests, perfume-haunted, weird moss waving to and fro,
(There the cottonwood towers stately, and the tall magnolias blow!)
Past the bayous, still and sombre, where the alligator swims,
And at noonday, on the shore, the paroquet his plumage trims;
Gliding down by green savannas—ho! the wind blows cool and free!
Bright, beyond, the Gulf is gleaming—lo! the River finds the Sea!
Out of misery, out of silence, now the mighty stream is won,—
Rear the cross, O joyful Boatman! chant sweet hymn at set of sun!

"In this poem, as throughout the book, there is an overflush of fervor and epithet which a matured imagition, if sound, would restrain. If, however, the writer be yet young, this abundant blossoming of her intellect may be regarded as a hopeful indication."

This kindly criticism would be the more grateful to Miss Proctor as she arrived in England about the time of its appearance, and found her literary claims recognized by high authority.

Mr. Edmund Yates has been selected by Mr. Dickens as the next novel-writer to appear in the columns of *All the Year Round.*

LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: George W. Childs. 1866.

The peculiar merits and demerits of Mr. Lossing's books are well known, and in a cursory glance at the present volume we note many of the familiar characteristics of his previous publications. Mr. Lossing aims at picturesque effort rather than solidity or completeness. Yet he has evidently been industrious in collecting facts, and if he cannot be referred to as a great historical authority, his work will not be likely to mislead the reader in important matters. Mr. Lossing has had access to good sources of information, and has enriched his history with some new and striking narratives. The following is his account of President Lincoln's journey to Washington:

"While in Washington city, early in December, 1864, the writer called on the President, with Isaac N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held in the White House, whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington monument. At the request of the writer, the President related the circumstances of his clandestine journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows:

"I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Judd, a warm personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and found there Mr. Pinkerton, a skilful police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there. Pinkerton informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination, the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made engagements to visit Harrisburg and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. Judd for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburg, as I had at other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place (then Baltimore), I should feel safe, and go on.

"When I was making my way back to my room, through the crowds of people, I met Frederick Seward. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and Gen. Scott, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore had discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of Pinkerton's movements. I now believed such a plot to be in existence.

"The next morning I raised a flag over Independence Hall, and then went on to Harrisburg with Mr. Sumner, Major (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lamon, and others. There I met the Legislature and the people, dined, and waited until the time appointed for me to leave. In the meantime, Mr. Judd had so secured the telegraph that no communication could pass to Baltimore and give the conspirators knowledge of a change of my plans.

"In New York some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room. Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat that I had with me, and putting the soft hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at a back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man. Sumner and Hunter wished to accompany me. I said, No; you are known, and your presence might betray me. I will only take Lamon (now Marshal of this district) whom nobody knew, and Mr. Judd. Sumner and Hunter felt hurt.

"We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from Pinkerton (who had returned to Baltimore), that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made, in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburg, I arrived in Washington."

—His publisher, Mr. Childs, has issued the volume in handsome style, with good paper, clear type, and with a generous abundance of illustrations.

Sir Morton Peto's book on America is more valuable for its statistics than interesting to the general reader, but clever passages may be picked out. In speaking of the facility with which the country laid down its arms at the end of the rebellion, he says:

"Sherman's antagonists are in the express and railroad business. The once-dreaded Beauregard will sell you a ticket from New Orleans to Jackson; and, if you want to send a couple of hams to a friend in Richmond, Joe Johnston, once commander of great armies, will carry them. The man whose works Grant moved upon at Donelson edits an indifferent newspaper at New Orleans, while the commander of the rebel cavalry at Corinth is his local reporter. Marshall practices law in New Orleans; Forrest is running a saw-mill; Dick Taylor is now having a good time in New York; Roger A. Pryor is a daily practitioner in our courts; and so with others."

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton will shortly publish "Six Months at the White House," by F. B. Carpenter, an enthusiastic admirer of President Lincoln, and the painter of "the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." Mr. Lincoln invited Mr. Carpenter to the White House, for the purpose of affording him every facility in studying his subjects from life. The picture occupied six months—from February to August, 1864—during which period Mr. Carpenter enjoyed constant intercourse with the President, as well as the various members of the Cabinet. Much of the contents of the forthcoming volume has appeared from time to time in the *Independent*, and many of Mr. Carpenter's anecdotes have already become familiar, as his letters were widely quoted.

We quote a sharp paragraph from the London *Review*—not very high authority—in order to give the persons interested an opportunity of replying, if they choose:

"In the list of petitioners appended to the bill praying for an International Copyright law between the United States and this country, which is at present before Congress at Washington, it is said that the names of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields are not to be found. Whilst the names of the most respectable publishers and the first American authors are to be seen in the list, the absence of those just mentioned is a subject of very general remark throughout American literary circles. The Boston publishing firm is generally understood here to be very mindful of the good opinion of English authors, never appropriating their labors without permission; but we hear that a recent work of Mr. Theodore Martin's was taken without even a "thank you," and that when he asked for a copy of the American edition from the publishers who had reprinted his book, he found that he could only obtain a copy by paying for it."

—What do you say, Mr. Fields?

A corespondent asks the *Round Table*—a journal of great pretension and slight merit—who is the author of the line—

"The conscious water saw its God and blushed."

The *Round Table* "believes" it belongs to Richard Crashaw, and is partly right, but might have better informed itself out of so common and excellent a book as John Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations." The line is a translation of Epigram on Joan II., by a poet whose name is not given. There is a story that this was submitted as a poem in competition for a prize on the turning of the water into wine by Christ; and the original line is

Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.

The rage for translating Homer appears to suffer no abatement in England. Mr. Charles S. Simms—apparently a Manchester gentleman—has added another—somewhere near the twentieth—to the long list of recent versions. The "Iliads" is here translated, as in Chapman's version, into fourteen-syllable verse; but it is doubtful whether anything will ever reconcile this metre to English tastes. Chapman handled his lines with great skill and power; yet, after a little while, they fatigue the ear. Mr. Simms is not likely to be more successful.

The London *Spectator* thinks the second volume of Napoleon's Cæsar "exceedingly dull" and says: "The strange interest of the situation, the character of the first Cæsar analyzed by the last, the career of the Roman conqueror of Gaul described by the representative of the Gauls now garrisoning Rome, almost entirely disappears, and we have simply a scholar of moderate attainments paraphrasing the well-known commentaries."

There are 210 public libraries in Italy, containing in the aggregate 4,149,281 volumes—according to the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*. Besides these, there are the libraries of the two Chambers, that of the Council of State, and many large private collections, easily accessible. Then there are 110 provincial libraries, and the collections belonging to 71 scientific bodies. In the year 1863, 988,510 volumes were called for by readers.

The first volume of a translation of Shakespeare into Hindostanee has been published in Bombay.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

Contributions to the Treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the New England Convention, in Boston, May 30, 1866.

Joseph Merrill	$1 00	L. H. Bowker	1 00
Sarah Clay Lowell	1 00	W. A. Phipps	1 00
Elijah Hobart	1 00	George W. Stacy	50
L. M. Drowne	1 00	J. C. K.	1 00
A. Stanwood	1 00	Blank	25
Hannah Couley pays last		W. Boynton	1 00
year's pledge	2 00	Ruth H. Clapp	1 00
M. O. Barrett	1 00	R. Johnson	50
L. Mendum	1 00	William Logan	1 00
Mrs. Walker	50	Henry Blanchard	1 00
Sarah S. Russell	5 00	Anti-Johnson	1 00
S. K Young	3 00	J. H. Smith	50
E. Mendum	2 00	T. J. Sidney	50
J. F. Lovering	1 00	Louisa Hobart	50
D. Tenney	1 00	A Friend	1 00
S. M. Nowell	1 00	" "	25
G. Hollingsworth	1 00	" "	1 00
A Friend	2 00	Caroline R. Putnam	5 00
P. Shaw	10 00	E. P. P.	25
K. C. Atkins	75	J. Wetherell	1 00
A. M. Newell	1 00	A Friend	50
Mrs. Elizabeth Chase	5 00	M. Halliburton	50
A. M. Powell	1 00	Paulina Gerry	1 00
Sallie Holley	1 00	M. C. Wilson	1 00
John T. Sargent	2 00	Lydia R. Putnam	1 00
Frances E. W. Harper	1 00	A. Hunt	1 00
G. H. H.	1 00	Miss H. A. Wilson	1 00
Zilpha H. Spooner	1 00	A Friend	1 00
Asa Fairbanks	1 00	" "	50
N. B. Spooner	1 00	" "	50
Hannah B. Shephard	1 00	L. S., Cash	30
Horace S. Sheppard	1 00	H. S. Brigham	1 00
Elijah Hobart	2 00	John Mitchell	1 00
R. H. McLaughlin	00	A Friend	50
Elizabeth McF. Denton	10 00	H. W. Carter	25
F. C. D.	50	W. E. S.	50
H. Willey	1 00	A Friend	1 00
A. Stanwood	2 00	" "	50
E. H. Merrill	1 00	N. M. R.	1 00
Maria S. Page	2 00	A. B. Percival	1 00
E. B. Perkins	2 00	A Hearer	1 00
E. P. Perkins	1 00	A. F. C.	1 00
M. H. Pool	1 00	W. G., Cash	2 00
P. H. Shaw	1 00	James Redpath	5 00
E. Wellington	2 00	R. C.	1 00
A Friend	1 00	J. B. Philip	50
C. K. Whipple	1 00	J. E. Chase	50
Mary Willey	1 00	M. M. Rogers	1 00
Miss Hettie Haskell	1 00	A Friend	50
John L. Whitney	1 00	R. R. Crosby	2 00
J. S.	50	M. K. Whitney	30
A Friend	25	A Friend	1 25
J. Williams	50	H. Damon	1 00
Joseph K. Hayes	50	A Friend	50
A. B. Morey	1 00	Mr. willis	1 00
J. T. H.	75	Lima H. Ober	1 00
S. B. Johnson	1 00	A Friend	25
W.	1 00	" "	25
J. K. Van Doorn, Quincy,		R. S. Melvin	1 00
Ill.,	2 00	E. S. W. Wilson	20
F. A. Green	1 00	C. G. M.	1 00
E. J. Smith	50	J. T. Everett	4 00
Mrs. Gage	1 00	Cash	2 20
G. Cary	50	"	2 00
J. C. Wheeler	1 00	"	3 50
Wendell Newhall	25	"	1 00
A Friend	25	"	5 50
" "	25	"	2 50
" "	50	"	2 25
" "	25	"	1 [illegible]
J. Q. A. Brackett	50	"	1 85
A Friend	50	"	2 25
M. E. D. Arey	1 00	"	3 80
J. A.	50	"	2 80
R. H. Ober	5 00		
Total			$197 03

Pledges.

Wendell Phillips	$100 00	K. C. Atkins	75
S. H. Morse	3 00	M. W. Loomis	1 00
Total			$104 75

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau street, New York, will supply THE STANDARD to news dealers and others in or out of the city.

FREDERIKA BREMER.

Margaret Howitt, a daughter of the Mrs. Howitt who first introduced Miss Bremer to an English public, has published some memorials of her mother's friend under the title "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer," which is described by one critic as a "pleasant but prolix book," that "potters an immensity"—to quote Mrs. Fanny Kemble. The (London) *Reader* has a better word to say for it:

"The two volumes give us, not only a good view of Miss Bremer in her private life, but also a most interesting description of the Swedes themselves. We are brought face to face most charmingly with Swedish manners. * * There is a freshness of description and a skilful use of anecdotes, and in general a power manifest of saying what is interesting without becoming prosy, which will make the work popular. One anecdote shows the simpleness of the lower class among the Swedes in a very natural light. Two servants had received tickets for a theatre, but reappearing quickly, are asked by their mistress why they have returned so soon. You have surely never been to the theatre? 'Oh yes, we went to the theatre, and sat there,' said they, 'till suddenly a curtain drew up and some ladies and gentlemen began talking together, but as it was on family matters we felt we were intruding and so came home.'

—Miss Bremer is so well known and liked in America that we should think one of our publishers would find it worth while to reprint Miss Howitt's book.

THE STANDARD IN BOSTON.—JOHN J. DYER & Co., No. 35 School street, as our agents in Boston, will hereafter receive and forward subscriptions for THE STANDARD, and supply single copies to such as desire.

Special Notices.

THE office of THE STANDARD is now at 39 Nassau street (corner of Liberty), Room 43. Office hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Editors hours, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Advertisements.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

"Deserves our hearty recommendation." N. Y. Musical Review.

"Unexceptionable in taste and style." Dwight's Journal.

"We quite endorse Mr. Dwight's opinion." New York Musical World.

"A School that will do excellent service." Deutsche Musik-Zeitung, Phil.

"Soundest, clearest, best book for the Piano." Phil. Evening Bulletin.

"A work of solid and enduring merit." Phil. City Item.

"Will supersede every other of the kind." Worcester Spy.

"An improvement on all other Piano books." Syracuse Journal.

"Possesses merit not claimed by other works." Cleveland Herald.

"Common sense, plain talk, and brevity." Boston Journal.

"Presents many new and important ideas." N. Y. Tablet.

"No Piano book comparable in value to it." New Covenant.

No long, dry lessons nor wearisome exercises, but SPRIGHTLY STUDIES throughout, and CHARMING MELODIES for practice at every step. *It is all that can be desired.* Price $3 75. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
tf 277 Washington street, Boston.

PARLOR ORGANS.

CARHART & NEEDHAM,

ESTABLISHED 1846,

Are the oldest manufacturers of improved Reed Instruments in the United States, and are the inventors and patentees of the essential improvements made in this class of instruments up to the present date.

During this long period they have manufactured a vast number of instruments of all styles; ☞ AND WHEREVER THEY HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH THE INSTRUMENTS OF OTHER MAKERS, THEY HAVE INVARIABLY TAKEN THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF CARHART & NEEDHAM.

At the Fair of the American Institute held in New York in 1865, Carhart & Needham received the *Special Gold Medal* over all other reed instruments in competition. The judges were Dr. Wm. Berge, C. B. Seymour (critic of the N. Y. *Times*), Thomas Appleton, organ builder of Boston, George Gardine, organ builder of New York, and Dr. E. Ringer, an expert.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE JUDGES:

From report of Dr. Wm. Berge.

"The quality of the tone is the best I have ever heard; and the number of stops surpassed my expectations. The delicacy of *touch* and the quickness of *speech* are remarkable. I consider the Parlor Organ of Carhart & Needham to be the best on exhibition, and entitled to the highest award of the Institute."

From the report of C. B. Seymour.

"The undersigned thinks it proper to suggest that Carhart & Needham should receive a Special First Premium for their large Parlor Organ."

From report of Thomas Appleton.

"No. 526 is the best for, 1st, It contains more reeds and of greater variety than any other. 2d. The reeds are placed above the key-board, thereby allowing a greater volume of sound to be heard. 3, The successful application of the swell which makes this instrument resemble the church organ more nearly than any previous arrangement. 4th, The voicing of the reeds is remarkable, and in the smoothness and quality of tone they resemble pipes more than reeds. ☞ *The instrument is undoubtedly superior to any ever before constructed with reeds.*" ☜

From the report of George Jardine.

"Carhart & Needham were the first in the world to discover and demonstrate that vibrating tongues or reeds can descend lower in the bass with the very finest quality of tone, rich, round and full, of quick articulation and free from *windiness*, right down to the 32 feet tone of C. C. CC."

From report of Dr. Ringer.

"No. 526 is the best for its superior softness, evenness and power of tone, being less reedy than in any instrument I have examined. 2d, For the great number of keys of different character of tone, which give the player an almost infinite variety of combinations."

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

AWARDS TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute to CARHART & NEEDHAM, for the best reed instrument on exhibition—a most deserved testimonial.

"They are an exceedingly good substitute for an organ and I can speak of them in the highest terms." GEO. W. MORGAN.

"I have found them to be the *finest instrument of the class I ever saw.*" GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"They are entitled to be ranked as the *first* and *best* among instruments of their class." WM. A. KING.

"*The tone is incomparable*, and they are *far in advance* of any other instrument of a similar kind." CHARLES FRADEL.

CARHART & NEEDHAM

manufacture and are prepared to supply promptly, REED ORGANS of every style, for Parlors, Libraries, Halls, Churches, Schools, and Lodge Rooms. Gold Medal Illustrated Catalogues sent free.

WAREROOMS
No. 97 East 23d Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every town in the United States, $5 per day guaranteed, business pleasant and of highest respectability.

Adddress,
JONES & CLARK,
83 Nassau st.,
New York.

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. DR. NOTT.

The numerous friends of the late Rev. Eliphalett Nott, so long the honored President of Union College, will be pleased to learn that a fine steel-engraved portrait has just been issued of this venerable theologian. It is engraved from a late photograph, in the highest style of line-work; and the neat border of the portrait contains a correct view of Union College; also, the fac-simile autograph of the Dr. The many graduates of this institution will not fail to appreciate this souvenir of art. Size, 19 by 24; price, $1.00.

Copies will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Agents wanted.—Address,

JONES, CLARK & CO.,
tf. 83 Nassau street, N. Y.

PARK RESTAURANT,

(OLD NUMBER) 366 FULTON STREET,

PARK THEATRE BUILDING,

FOR FAMILIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Chops, Steaks, Cutlets, etc., etc. Philadelphia and Neapolitan Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe Jellies, Fruits, etc., etc.

NO LIQUORS.

By CHARLES HUNT,
Late Taylor's, New York.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

J. M. EMERSON,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,

NO. 83 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,

Is Agent for the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and all the Newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

"Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of Justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." A. LINCOLN.

NOW READY,

AND SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION,

CARPENTER'S

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE,

ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY A. H. RITCHIE,

THE FIRST READING

OF THE

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

BEFORE THE CABINET,

BY

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS TO THE ARTIST

From Secretary Seward (to the publishers).

WASHINGTON, 25th May, 1866.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

It is a vivid representation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

The engraver has been singularly successful in copying it, without impairing or deteriorating from its excellence in these points.

Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Chief Justice Chase (late Secretary of the Treasury).

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture." I do not see that improvement is possible.

Accept my congratulations on your complete success.

As always, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

F. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

From Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

Accept my thanks for the artist proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet."

The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Secretary Welles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1866.

The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done. Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love.

Very truly yours, GIDEON WELLES.

From Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1866.

The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.

I am, very truly, yours, HUGH McCULLOCH.

From the Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney-General of the United States.

The individual portraits are very life-like. Indeed, I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

The execution seems to me excellent, and without any opinion of mine, my dear sir, your work is a *manifest* success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

From the Hon. M. Blair, late Postmaster-General.

Your picture of the President and Cabinet in council on the Emancipation Proclamation is, in my judgment, a very fine work of art. The likenesses, the grouping, and the surroundings all seem to me to be very good, and to make an admirable representation of the persons, the place and the occasion.

Yours truly, M. BLAIR.

From Postmaster-General Dennison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

It gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the admirable engraving from your noble painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," by our lamented President.

The approving judgment of the country of the merit of the picture, and the justness of the association with Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," as a great national painting which has been so universally conceded, cannot fail to commend the engraving to every truly patriotic American citizen.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

From Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1866.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Ritchie's Engraving from your beautiful painting.

Trusting, my dear sir, that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your eminent talent, I am, truly yours,

JAMES HARLAN.

From Attorney-General Speed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

In your great picture you have succeeded in bringing out and making the faces show their thoughts. You have not sunk the natural in the heroic, a fault so common that it must be difficult for an artist to avoid it. The naturalness of the picture makes it with me one of the grandest and most beautiful achievements of art that I have ever seen. Truly yours,

JAMES SPEED.

From Senator Fessenden, late Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

I have received the engraving from your picture of "The First Reading." It is admirably done, both in points of finish and faithfulness, and I prize it highly. Yours truly,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

From The New York Times.

To those who have seen the original, it is enough to state that the engraving is 21x32 inches in size; that it is a perfect production of the painting, to the minutest detail, and that it is executed in Mr. Ritchie's best style, which is equivalent to saying that it is as fine an engraving as can be produced in America. A brief statement of the leading points in the history of the work will be of interest to those who have not seen the painting. It is well known that Mr. Lincoln contemplated issuing the Emancipation Proclamation during the dark days of 1862, and that it was only postponed in consequence of a suggestion made by Secretary Seward, at one of the Cabinet meetings, to the effect that such an act at that time might be considered the last effort of an exhausted Government—"a cry for help, the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth its hands to the Government." He, therefore, proposed that the document should be held back until some great Union success might remove this obstacle. Mr. Lincoln saw the force of the objection, and the proclamation was postponed for the time, but it was made a few weeks subsequently—immediately after the victory of Antietam. It is the tableau at this Cabinet meeting, when the postponement was decided on, that Mr. Carpenter has represented in the painting. In the foreground are Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of State, both seated, the former supported on his right by Secretary Stanton, and on the left by Secretary Welles. Chief Justice Chase (then Secretary of the Treasury) stands slightly to the rear of Mr. Lincoln. At the end of the President's table and directly opposite to him is Attorney-General Bates, and in the background are Postmaster-General Blair and the Secretary of the interior, Caleb B. Smith, both standing. Every one of these likenesses are striking pictures, and were taken from life by Mr. Carpenter; and the entire scene, even to the furniture in the room where the Cabinet meeting was actually held, is represented with the utmost accuracy. The production well deserves to rank with the most notable of the paintings commemorative of important events in American history.

From The New York Tribune.

We have long since expressed our opinion of this picture, an opinion which time only confirms us in. It is essentially a historic picture, as faithful and true to the fact as the artist could make it, painted out of his enthusiasm for the cause of freedom and his admiration for Mr. Lincoln. His theme was most interesting, and he has made the most of it. The engraving is very faithful to the original, and Mr. Ritchie has been at especial pains to preserve the accuracy of the portraits, feeling that the whole interest of the picture centres in them, and anxious to do his best to preserve the historic value of the work. Mr. Carpenter expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the reproduction of his picture.

From The New York Independent.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter's historical picture of President Lincoln reading to his Cabinet his Emancipation Proclamation has been reproduced by Mr. Ritchie, in an engraving which is regarded by critics as eminently successful. The engraving is about three feet long and two feet wide, large enough, when hanging on the wall of a room, to show the portraits distinctly at a considerable distance. Mr. Carpenter's original painting has a national reputation, and Mr. Ritchie's engraving will have a national circulation. The expression on Mr. Lincoln's face, in the picture, is one which we frequently saw him exhibit, and one which has been seldom caught in his portraits, not even in photographs—a mingled merry and serious mood, a union of playfulness and dignity, which were as interchangeable with him as the lights and shadows of an April day.

From The New York Evening Post.

It will no doubt take its place among the pictures which the people hang upon their walls to commemorate one of the great and most notable acts in the nation's history. Mr. Carpenter has achieved a success which time will go on ripening to the latest day that Americans honor the nobility of their ancestors.

From the New Path (a high-toned Art Journal).

Mr. Carpenter deserves great praise for the straightforward, manly way in which he has set before us the birth, as it were, of one of the most important events in our recent history. He has painted the Cabinet Chamber in all its Republican simplicity, and has also given us a collection of portraits which have been recognized as faithful and expressive. We hold that he has produced a picture which better deserves a place in the National Capital than any work that is there, with the single exception of Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration."

The size of the Engraving is 21 inches by 32 inches, on Large and Heavy Plate Paper,

PRICES.—Artist's Proofs (signed), $50; India Proofs, $35; Prints, $10. Address

THE DERBY AND MILLER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 5 Spruce street, New York.

_ A few experienced Canvassing Agents wanted for districts not occupied. Address as above.

*_*Residents of remote districts, where not called upon by our agents, can be supplied with either style, safely packed in a box, Expressage paid by us.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

It is a striking fact that the number of young men prominently connected with the New York press as writers is greater now than at any former period. Although the editors-in-chief of several of the leading metropolitan journals are veterans, yet the chief editorial work in these journals is done by men between the years of twenty-five and forty. William Cullen Bryant idles when he pleases, leaving Charles Nordhoff and Augustus Maverick to edit the *Evening Post*. Horace Greeley is like a father among sons in the *Tribune* office. It is true, Sidney Howard Gay, lately the managing editor of that journal, is on the shady side of life, yet he has just gone off to the White Mountains in search of the lost sunshine, leaving John Russell Young to be his brilliant successor. George Ripley, the ripe literary critic, is on a wedding-tour in Europe, leaving his pen to Mr. Hassard. George W. Smalley, who a few years ago was rowing boat-races for the glory of Yale College, and who first made his literary reputation by his masterly report in the *Tribune* of the battle of Antietam, is already one of the ablest writers, as he is one of the noblest men, connected with the American press. Then, too, in the same office, are Clarence Cook, waging war against all bad pictures and some good; Edwin H. House and William Winter, dramatic critics; Nathan Urner and Kane O'Donnell, comparatively new arrivals in Gotham; Albert D. Richardson and Julius H. Browne, who came very near being made old by Castle Thunder and Salisbury prison; and Prof. Schem, who would have been young enough to mention if this article had been written ten years ago. The *Times*, in the absence of Henry J. Raymond (who is just finding out how much less influential his congressional chair is than his editorial), is conducted by Franklin J. Ottarson—a gentleman who, we believe, is never remembered to have been young, but who is the kindest of editors to juvenile applicants with manuscripts; for we happen to know of a youngster whose first piece of newspaper writing was accepted and printed by Mr. Ottarson, then city-editor of the *Tribune*. But all the rest of the *Times* men, we believe, are young—Stillman S. Conant, the two Swintons, Edward Seymour, Henry J. Winser, and the rest—though we believe we ought to except Mr. Morrison. In the *Herald*, James Gordon Bennet, Junior, is learning his father's trade of newspaper management; but we are unable to say whether or not his youthful pen is yet a competent master of that elegant and Addisonian English wherewith the editorials of the *Herald* so charm the *North American Review*. Manton Marble, chief editor of the *World*, is a gentleman whose politics are very bad, but whose editorship is very able. George William Curtis, the editorial writer of *Harper's Weekly*, is not the youngest of young men; but we trust the years will be many before he shall grow old. The *Nation* is edited by E. L. Godkin and Wendell Phillips Garrison—both young men. Mr. Sweetser, of the *Round Table*, we take to be a rather oldish and mellowed man, judging from the sweet tempered, humane and serene tones with which his columns usually refer to his editorial neighbors. As to Bayard Taylor, Richard H. Stoddard, Grant White, and Joseph Barber, we are a little doubtful of their ages—but we give them the benefit of the doubt. Edmund C. Stedman, the poet, is still in the early morning of his song. Fredrick B. Perkins, a born magazine writer, is lending a young man's energies to the *Galaxy*. Charles D. Gardette, John Alden, Barry Gray, C. D. Shanley, and Dr. Stiles of the *Historical Magazine*, might all be much older and still young. George W. Bungay has just renewed his youth by taking charge of the *Herald of Health*. Col. Halpine and Private Miles O'Reilly, those interesting twins who edit the *Citizen*, cannot pretend that their united ages are over thirty-five; and George Alfred Townsend, the co-editor, is much younger. Eugene Benson, the art critic, was a boy only yesterday. The Anti-Slavery Standard begins its new volume with Aaron M. Powell—the youngest man who ever edited it. On the other side of the East River is Edward Cary, the indefatigable young editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. We presume that the journals of every American city are equally crowded with young editors. Solomon thought it good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth; and nothing in this world is more like bearing a yoke than the editing of a newspaper.

[One of the youngest, most gifted, and justly distinguished of the "Young Men of the New York Press," not named, is the writer of the above article, Theodore Tilton.—Ed.]

POPULAR CATCHWORDS.

One of the most extraordinary facts connected with the nature of that extraordinary being, the Public, is the intense gratification and solace which it derives from the repetition and reapplication of sayings and phrases which are in themselves almost meaningless. As the cow finds comfort in chewing the cud, as some men take delight in chewing tasteless substances, as others are made happy *pro tempore* by whistling or brushing up their hats, even so the sheer force of familiarity breeds an indefinable delight in many hearts when they hear repeated with emphasis some popular catch-word, the origin of which is utterly unknown to them.

Theatre-goers have often observed that the mere appearance of a popular comic actor generally produces a grand burst of laughter. If he grin or wink the applause is redoubled, and the more sensitive look around at each other in inexpressible sympathy. But if it be understood that he is going to joke, how the house is silent, and when he does fairly speak, no matter what flat nonsense, how the whole house comes down with a scream of laughter. He who attains this pitch of popularity need trouble himself very little in future. He has got so far as to substitute a sort of electric action for the greater labor of thought, and electricity is the most enjoyed of the two. It makes no difference either what the play is, or if it be familiar to the last degree to all present. It may run for hundreds of nights, so long as memory and a sort of semi-sensuous association keep up the electricity. Just so children would as lief hear the old fairy tales as a new one. Just so, too, people take extraordinary comfort in repeating familiar phrases.

"Does your mother know you're out?" Who can forget the tremendous run which that phrase had some twenty years ago! How it was cried, sung, whispered, vaudevilled, and otherwise spiced to suit the extraordinary popular demand. When an orator could say nothing else of an opponent, he intimated that his maternal parent was ignorant of his temporary absence, or inquired in a sarcastic manner if such was not the case, and lo! his opponent was floored. To inquire of a foreign gentleman "*est-ce que la mère de Monsieur sait au juste que son fils est sorti?*" was a tremendous hit; in fact all manner of appearances and disappearances were popularly submitted to the grand test of motherly care.

"Take your time, Miss Lucy!" subsequenty incorporated into a lively song as its refrain, had also a great success, though on somewhat better grounds, since it inculcates a very wise maxim, being nothing more nor less than the Latin *festina lente*, or "hasten slowly!" Still more rational was the very popular catch-word of "It'll never do to give it up *so*, Mr. Brown!" one of the most cheering, inspiring, and soundly sensible of popular sayings ever introduced into any language. "Sich a getting up stairs"—also lyricised—was a concise enough expression for any sort of a fuss, and "Out of the way, Old Dan Tucker!" was too eminently in keeping with the character of the American railroading, go-ahead public, not to become a houshhold word.

"Will you be good? oh—*ye-es!*" Some of our readers may perhaps remember this now entirely obsolete phrase, which was in its time extensively shouted, and even placarded about the corners by some enthusiastic devotees to its irresistible humor. "How are you off for soap"—*soap* being the synonym for money—is not as yet dead. "Hurry up the cakes" is eminently American, as is also the Western phrase of "Rosin up thar!" originally applied to fiddling, but which became popular from its implied allusion to steamboat racing, as further explained by the verse—

"With rosin, pork, and pitchy wood
The Firefly's time is very good;
But faster she will have to kite
To catch the Swan or David White."

The proneness of the public ear to catch or of the memory to dwell on perfect nonsense has been, perhaps, best illustrated by such allusions as have been most popularly attached to eminent men. There never was any reason why the "hasty plate of soup" of Gen. Scott should have been dinned over and over again, to his ridicule and discredit, until many seriously believed that it concealed an allusion to some offence or dishonor. The "our sufferings *is* intolerable" of Van Buren was, at most, a mere slip of the pen; but was ever such an error so fraught with ridiculous consequences to the one supposed to have committed it! In fact there is scarcely a man of note before the public who has not a catchword attached to his name, and in a great majority of cases an examination into the facts would show that there was very little ground for the application; that, in fact, like most popular cries, they have only acquired force by constant repetition, just as a continued series of small raps will eventually produce a powerful momentum in the body to which they are applied.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PEACE CONVENTION,

The Convention which closed its sessions in Boston some two months since, adjourned to meet in Normal Hall, Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, May 16th, at ten o'clock, a.m. At that hour friends from various parts of the country assembled, and in the absence of Mr. Adin Ballou, who presided over the Boston Convention, the meeting was called to order by Ezra H. Heywood of Worcester, one of the Vice-Presidents, and Lysander S. Richards of Boston filled the office of Secretary.

The President on taking the chair said that he believed the Convention there assembled was, as had been announced in the Providence *Journal*, a *radical* Peace Convention. They proposed to go to the root of the question, and having settled this, to proceed to a practical application of their principles to human society. The question of Peace had been heretofore too much a matter of sentiment and too little a practical movement. The Convention proposed to produce a practical plan for carrying out the truths which they believe. Remarks from several distinguished reformers were offered, and a committee on organization appointed, who presented a draft of a Constitution for a Universal Peace Society; after considerable discussion it was adopted.

The Nominating Committee reported the following, who were elected officers of the Society:

President—Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—L. K. Joslin, Providence, R. I.; A. B. Child, M. D., Boston, Mass.; E. H. Heywood, Worcester; Wm. Chace, Providence, R. I.; Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia; E. A. Webb, New Hampshire; Judge A. W. G. Carter, Cincinnati, O.; Jos. A. Dugdale, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa;

Corresponding Secretary—Lysander S. Richards, Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Miss Laura Blivin, Providence, R. I.

Treasurer—Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston.

Executive Committee—Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, Valley Falls, R. I.; Henry C. Wright, Boston; Lysander S. Richards, Boston; B. J. Butts, Hopedale, Mass.; Dr. Chas. K. Wheeler, Boston; Ezra H. Heywood, Worcester, Mass.; M. S. Townsend, Vermont; L. K. Joslin, Providence; J. P. Blanchard, Boston.

The Constitution adopted reads as follows:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness are natural, inalienable rights, subject to no human governments, but superior to all; and whereas whatever is abstractly wrong can never be practically right or innocently encouraged, nor persons perform collectively what is unlawful for individuals, or serve self and country to the injury of mankind, and whereas Peace is self-control, and the abnegation of carnal weapons, and the recognition of all the principles of love, justice, charity and purity make for peace, communities and States permanently unite by attraction and consent, never through coercive violence, and the sword is not an essential element of our social system, but like duelling and slavery, a relic of barbarous times and owes its prevalence to popular delusion, and whereas wise advocates of truth, believing in God, believe also in man, overcome evil with good, choose to die rather than kill, and whereas war destroys life, invades liberty, subverts good morals and the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, retards and defeats rather than insures progress and the common welfare, and is a standing reproach to human nature, therefore, we the undersigned, in order to avail ourselves of the advantages of associate effort, unite in forming a society to promote these truths, and adopt for our guidance the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Association shall be known as the Universal Peace Society.

Art. II. Its objects shall be to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war. Discountenancing all resorts to deadly force between individuals, states or nations, never acquiesing in present wrongs, but in taking away the sword, will give potency to the tongue and pen, and encourage moral efforts for the removal of these wrongs and evils, compromise with which renders peace impossible and undesirable. It will employ popular conventions, lectures, tracts, petitions, the pulpit, the press, a Congress of nations, and abstain from all political complications with governments of force for merely partisan purposes, and use all effectual means of reason and moral appeal to convince the people that war is a sin against God and opposed to the best interests of mankind, and its immediate abandonment is alike a religious duty, the wisest expediency and an imperative necessity.

Art. III. All persons, irrespective of sex, race, condition or nationality, who subscribe to its principles and contribute to its funds shall be regarded as members of this association and entitled to a voice and vote in its meetings. And that no one shall be compromised by any vote of the majority. Such minority may be recorded whenever requested.

Art. IV. Its officers shall be elected annually and consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and Auditor, who shall perform the customary duties of their respective offices; and of an Executive Committee of not less than five or over twelve members.

Art. V. The Executive Committee shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, or in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, employ agents and publishers, direct the Treasurer in the applications of all moneys, and call special meetings of the society. They shall arrange for general conventions of the Society and make an annual report of their doings, of the expenditures and funds of the Society, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance its objects.

Art. VI. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the account of the Treasurer shall be presented, the annual report read, appropriate addresses delivered, and such other business transacted as may be deemed expedient.

Art. VII. All Associations having the same principles and purposes, may become auxiliary to this Society, and their members shall be entitled to equitable representation in its meetings. The public conventions of this Society shall allow freedom of criticism and dissent, and respect diversities of opinion as tending to the development and establishing of truth.

Art. VIII. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the changes have been previously submitted to the Society in regular session or the Executive Committee.

Every friend of Peace throughout the land endorsing the principles embodied in the above Constitution will please send in their names and contributions (whether in the sum of five cents or fifty dollars according to means) to the Corresponding Secretary, Lysander S. Richards, 67 Purchase street, Boston, Mass., to whom all communications designed for the Society may be addressed.

The first meeting of the Society will be held at Philadelphia the second Wednesday of October next.

BANKERS' VAULTS.

Numbers of cash-boxes are now deposited every evening with the banker, and are called for or sent for every morning by the customer. Numbers of other cash-boxes are deposited by customers with their bankers, which remain there constantly, the customer coming daily, or whenever he has anything to place in or to take out, or, in fact, whenever he thinks proper to examine the contents, and see that they are all safe and right. But, besides these, which may be called current deposits, there are many other cash and security boxes which remain in permanent deposit with the bankers throughout the year, and perhaps for many years, the customer never or very rarely troubling himself or his banker about them. He knows that they are safe, and that is all he cares, and the banker knows that they are safe, and that is all he cares either. And, in addition to all these, there are Summer and Autumn deposits of plate chests during the vacation rambles of the owners, who, doubtless, think they are safer there than they would be if left at their own houses during their absence for weeks or months in the charge of one or two servants. We should very much like to know, and we have endeavored to ascertain, but we found it absolutely impossible to learn with anything like certainty, the number of these boxes thus held in deposit by the bankers of London. At the bank of London, for instance, there are about 150 cash-boxes deposited, which the owners almost daily call for, or visit to overhaul the contents; and including these there are about 1,000 of these boxes altogether. At the London and Westminster Bank there are extensive ranges of fire-proof vaults, already constructed and pretty well filled with these deposits; and for some time past they have been greatly extending them, the works being now in actual progress. The number of boxes deposited there and at the London and County, the Union, the London Joint-stock and at Barclay's and Glyn's, and Smith, Payne, and Smith's, and the other private and joint-stock banks of the City must be enormous. At Coutts and Co's., and some of the other old banks, the amount of treasure, in the shape of plate, jewelry, and securities, must be incalculable. At some of them we believe there are plate chests which have lain there for many years, and who the real owners are at this time, it is said, is not precisely known. Of the nominal or real value of the contents of these deposits we find it utterly impossible to obtain even a proximate estimate. Many of them are believed to contain the securities which represent the whole fortune of the individual owner, which may vary from a few thousands to a few hundred thousands. But of the actual contents the banker knows nothing whatever. He is not responsible for the contents, and it is not his business therefore to inquire about them. He provides large fire-proof vaults for the accommodation of his customers, in which they may deposit their treasures and securities if they please. He keeps a register of the boxes entrusted to his care, and he places one of his most confidential officials in charge of them—and there is a sort of verbal or confidential understanding that he will hold himself responsible for the production of the box, but he gives no receipt or acknowledgment even for that, and he has nothing to do with, and undertakes nothing whatever with regard to its contents. It is altogether a mere matter of confidence, convenience and accommodation. The banker incurs considerable trouble and expense in providing the requisite receptacle and responsible superintendence, and he makes no charge for it and receives no benefit from it. It would be most unreasonable and unjust, therefore, to expect that he should incur any liability in respect of these deposits. For aught the banker knows to the contrary, these boxes may contain nothing but sheets of blank paper, or, in fact, nothing at all. But they may contain, and most of them do no doubt contain, securities of immense value, and the systematic care he takes of them is proportioned to that presumption. In this way, and on this slender security, we believe the bankers of London are the constant depositaries of securities which amount in value to some hundreds of millions sterling.—*Money Market Review.*

INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

Borlase says he saw a lobster attack an oyster, who persisted in closing his shell as often as the lobster attempted to intrude within it. After many failures, the lobster took a small stone and placed it between the shells as soon as they were separated, and then devoured the fish. Mr. Gardener, in his "Curiosities of Natural History," states that he once watched a crab enlarging its burrow on the sand; and about every two minutes it came up to the surface with a quantity of sand in its left claw, and by a sudden jerk threw it to the distance of about six inches. Having a few shells in his pocket, he endeavored to throw one of them into the hole; three of them fell near the hole, and the fourth rolled into it. Five minutes afterwards the animal made its appearance, bringing with it the shell, which had gone down, and, carrying it to the distance of a foot from its burrow, there deposited it. Seeing the others lying near the mouth of the hole, it immediately carried them, one by one, to the place where the first had been deposited, and then resumed its original labor. Gilbert White tells us of an old hunting mare which ran on the common, and which being taken ill, came down into the village, as it were, to implore the help of man, and died the following night in the streets. A writer in *Frazer* relates of a hen, which had hatched several broods of ducklings, that from experience she lost all the anxiety usually borne by these foster mothers by the indomitable perseverance with which the young palmipedes take to the water as soon as they are born, and quietly led them to the brink of the pond, calmly watching them as they floated on the surface, or dusting herself on the sunny bank to wait unconcernedly their return. Duges saw a spider which had seized a bee by the back, and effectually prevented it from taking flight; but the legs being at liberty, it dragged the spider along, which presently suspended it by a thread from its web, leaving it to dangle in the air till it was dead, and then it was drawn up and devoured. An individual living in the square at St. Marc's, Venice, has been in the habit of scattering grain every day at two o'clock, previous to which hour the birds assemble in one place on the cathedral; and as the clock strikes, they take wing and hover round his window in small circles, till he appears and distributes a few handfuls of food. This, at all events, indicates the faculty of noting time, and may be placed on a parallel with the story of the dog who went to church regularly every Sunday at the proper hour to meet his master. Animals are prompt at using their experience in reference to things from which they have suffered pain or annoyance. Grant mentions an orang-outang which, having had when ill some medicine administered in an egg, could never be induced to take one afterwards. Le Vaillant's monkey was extremely fond of brandy, but would not be prevailed on to touch it again after a lighted match had been applied to some it was drinking. A dog had been beaten while some musk was held to its nose, and ever after fled whenever it accidentally smelt the drug, and was so susceptible that it was used in some physological experiments to discover whether any portion of musk had been received by the body through the organs of digestion—a severe test of the dog's sense of smell and capability of profiting by experience. Strend of Prague had a cat on which he wished to make some experiments with an air-pump; but as soon as the creature felt the exhaustion of the air, it rapidly placed its foot on the valve, and thus stopped the action. A dog having great antipathy to the sound of a violin, always sought to get the bow and conceal it. Plutarch tells of an artful mule, which, when laden with salt, fell into a stream, and finding its load thereby sensibly lightened, adopted the expedient afterwards, and whenever it crossed a stream slipped souse into the water with its panniers; and to cure it of the trick the panniers were filled with sponge, under which, when fully saturated, it could barely stagger.—*Hibberd's Gardener's Magazine.*

SELF-MADE MEN IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Nothing more strongly marks the distinction between England and the United States than the difference in the careers open to the most intelligent and enterprising members of their working classes. In England, a workman of great mental endowments, exceptional energy and unassailable constitution may, with rare good fortune, become an employer of labor and a capitalist. In the present century, some few hundreds of English men have risen from the condition of artisans to be wealthy manufacturers, contractors, or merchants. But beyond the acquisition of wealth and that social respect which accompanies the possession of £100,000, the most successful British workmen rarely venture to aspire. They do not so much as dream of rising to take place among the governing classes, to hold office under administrations, to sit in cabinets. Here and there an instance occurs when a risen workman in the scramble of a general election secures a seat in the house of commons; more rarely still, cases occur where lucky operatives become permanent members of the lower house; but such cases are so exceptional that they are mentioned in good society as the eccentric freaks and noticeable curiosities of our social system, rather than as affairs of course and as matters for congratulation. In America, however, all is different. There, the highest offices of State are not only within the reach of clever workmen, but we see risen workmen filling them with dignity and perfect efficiency. The last President of the Union was a man who, in England, would be fairly described as having "raised himself from the working classes," and who, had he lived all his days in England, might, after a notable run of prosperity, have become a chairman of quarter sessions, but could never have risen to be a party chief in the house of commons. On his death he was succeeded by another risen workman, who, having begun life as a working tailor, has already proved himself an able ruler of a great nation. To Englishmen who think that America is only an insufferable vulgar England, Andrew Johnson appears a grotesque and altogether exceptional personage, who, more through accident than by design, has been placed over the heads of his betters. To such persons it seems incredible that Andrew Johnson is the representative and natural consequence of a system in which the cultivated citizens of the States cordially acquiesce; and that, instead of being a singular fortunate needleman, whose good luck is no indication of the ordinary course of events in America, he can point to hundreds of his countrymen, who, like himself, were workmen, and are public men. In Congress and State Assemblies, in every department of public service, and in the highest grades of American society, men abound who began life as artisans and craftsmen, and who, turning to good account the high wages and leisure which labor can command in America, educated themselves to discharge the duties of representative Americans. In this country, the young mechanic who should declare his desire and intention to become a leading politician, would be thought ripe for an asylum. In America, young workmen not only avow such a purpose, without incurring ridicule, but they often persevere till their ambition closes in achievement. To render themselves fit leaders for their fellows is the constant aim of these men, who may be called the "flower of the American working classes;" and though many of them fail to accomplish their purpose, the bravest and strongest of them triumph over adverse circumstances, and win distinction amongst the orators, diplomatists and statesmen of their country.—*London Athenæum.*

EXPERIENCES OF ANIMALS.

The intelligence is most remarkable when experience seems to prompt a plan of action, or where the animal devises a connected scheme to effect some desirable object; as in the case of a cow, which having strayed into an open granary, continued its visits by drawing the bolt with its horn. The Arctic wolves hunt together in companies, and if they meet an animal which they have not the courage to attack openly, they form into a semicircle or crescent, and rush down upon it, till the creature, terrified by the numbers of its enemies, hurries over a precipice and is dashed to pieces, when they search out the body and enjoy the feast. Halliday mentions a mason-bee which had built its nest close to a window generally fastened with a shutter, but which, when thrown back, lay so close to the wall, that its nest was completely shut in. To prevent this occurrence, it formed a little lump of clay, which hindered the shutter from fitting tight to the wall, and left room for its own ingress and egress. Jesse recounts the circumstances of some rats destroying the bladder fastened over the nose of an oil-bottle, and making free with the oil by dipping their tails into it and licking it off. Dr. Pelican saw some rats engaged in the same manner round the bunghole of a cask of wine, into which, if the hole had been large enough, they would doubtless have fallen from intoxication. The same principle was carried still further, and with an evident knowledge of the law which prohibits the occupancy of the same place by two bodies at one and the same time, by the dog which threw stones into the well, and the fox which dropped them into the neck of a pitcher, in order to get at the water. Degrandpre put a monkey to the proof by leaving on a table an open bottle of aniseed brandy, from which the monkey extracted with its fingers as much as it could manage to reach, and then poured sand into the bottle till the liquor ran over. Cuvier tells us of an orang-outang unlocking a door by trying a whole bunch till it found the right key, and if the lock was too high, it fetched a stool and mounted on it. Le Vaillant's monkey, when tired, used to jump on the backs of his dogs for a ride; but one of them objecting to this mode of treatment, stood still the moment the monkey had taken its seat, and thus got rid of the nuisance. This reminds us of the horses which are run without riders in the Corso at Rome, and which are harnessed with loaded spurs, which goad them as they run; the older horses having experienced that their own speed causes the spurs to play, have the sagacity to stop, leaving the younger and less experienced beasts to decide the race without them. These instances, cited from a work which literally brims over with facts of a kindred nature, abundantly testify that those creatures on which man has too often looked with scorn, and on which he has heaped indignity and multiplied suffering, have mental faculties, emotions, and sympathies, which give them a claim upon our most tender regard, and render them equally the subjects of profitable study and the fit recipients of human kindness.—*Hibberd's Gardener's Magazine.*

DEAD BODIES IN THE THAMES.

Readers of Mr. Dickens's latest fiction will remember the powerful description of the "bird of prey" with which it opens, and will readily recall the night scene on the river, when the boat is towing a recently-found corpse in its wake, and the boatman peers eagerly into the darkness in the hope of spying out and recovering others. Gaffer Hexman is true to life, and every night throughout the year boats start on the same unholy mission as is ascribed to him. Men live by fishing for corpses. This ghastly trade is at least as profitable as regular labor, and as it unites somewhat of the excitement of gambling with not a little of the savor of larceny, it is perhaps not wonderful that to a certain class of minds, its attractions should be irresistible. First, there is a chance of a reward, sometimes as much as £100 having been offered for the body by the friends or legal representatives of the deceased; secondly, there is the chance of valuables and money being in the dead person's pockets; and in the event of both these contingencies failing, there is still the six shillings paid by the coroner, and this, as was pertinently remarked to us, "is a good day's work for the like of them." When watch or purse is found on a body, for which a reward has not been offered, they are, as a rule, quietly pocketed, and their late owner put back into the river that he may be picked up either by the police or some brother professional. That the men following this loathsome calling are callous, hardened, and brutal is a matter of course; that they should long for a crop of well-dressed, richly-appointed suicides as eagerly as the sportman hopes for a good bag is not wonderful, and that they are as unscrupulous in their dealings with the dead as they are persevering in their efforts to capture them may be taken as inevitable. The strange and repugnant calling once known and realized, the character of its professors may be easily conceived. Of course, the Thames Police take prompt charge of all the bodies they see, but the range of their duties is wide, the number of boats and men told off to a prescribed number of miles of river comparatively small, and the result is a not unprofitable opening for the lighterman who, half thief, half body-snatcher, turns his attention and devotes his nights to looking up and down the river for corpses. A short time back one of the best known of these fellows was seen about two a.m. pulling stealthily in shore, with what seemed, in the dense mist and darkness, to be a passenger or fellow-laborer sitting in the stern. Something in the uncouth swinging to and fro of the latter excited the suspicions of the police-boat on duty, and, fearing that a helpless drunkard had fallen into evil hands, and would be robbed and maltreated, the lighterman was hailed, and ordered to pull to. It was then seen that the man supposed to be drunk was dead. The gear ordinarily used for towing the subjects from where they are found to the nearest wharf in the same parish was out of order, and the lighterman had in consequence calmly reared the corpse up with its back to the rudder, and in such an attitude that the faces of the living and the dead man all but touched each time the former bent forward to his oar. "Only a stiff'un, master, I'm a-taking up to Rotherhithe," was sulkily given in reply to the questions put; after which the speaker was permitted to pass on, and to deposit his prey and claim his reward in due course.—*Express.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN PARIS.

I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments to females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine-tenths of the retail shops in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee-house in the city, the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box-offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box-openers and audience-seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware-shops, wood-yards, fruit-shops, butcheries, etc. In these places the book-keeper is a woman, fenced in and separated from the rest by a frame-work of glass. The ticket-sellers at the railway stations are principally women. I have had the pleasure of purchasing a seat daily of a good-looking young person of about twenty-four years. From appearance I would say she was engaged to the conductor of the four o'clock train. Women even guard the stations, and some of the less-frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon after the Bourse hours; and more numbers of the newspapers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw yet a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorency, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. Without multiplying instances, you will see that a number of avenues are open to females here, which in England are closed. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home: a brigade of street-sweepers contains an equal number of males and females. There are female chiffoniers and old clo' women. A complete establishment of a fruit and vegetable pedlar consists of a cart, a man to shout and sell, and a woman and a horse harnessed into straps to drag. In the country, women labor in the field, and thresh and winnow in the barns. I might say that, from a motive of pity, I employed an old grandmother to weed an alley and attend a strawberry-bed and hawthorne grove, in which I take an unnatural interest, considering that they grow on land not my own.—*Paris Letter.*

I see sects die without much mourning. The time for all to die is coming.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR STARCH GLOSS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS COMPANY,

NO. 218 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

TAKE NO OTHER.

It will eventually be known and used in every Hotel, Laundry, and Family in the land. It is the only article that will give a fine, beautiful polish to linen or muslin. It is the only article that effectually prevents the iron or dust from adhering to the cloth.

It makes old linen look like new. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, thereby saving time and labor in washing. It is the most economical article that can be used, costing only about one cent to do the washing for an ordinary-sized family.

It is warranted not to injure the clothes. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of purchasing spurious articles of gloss, put up and sold by irresponsible parties.

GROVER AND BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

These Machines are superior to all others, for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement, than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel; but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.
9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.,
tf. 495 Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

WILLIAM H. LEE,

199 & 201 FULTON STREET, N. Y.,

Between Broadway and Greenwich street.

An extensive assortment of Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining, and Bed-Room Furniture.

Also, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, etc.

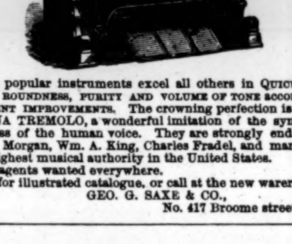
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

☞ Goods packed for Shipping with great care.

THE ESTEY

COTTAGE ORGANS,

$100 TO $500.



These popular instruments excel all others in Quickness of action, roundness, purity and volume of tone accomplished by patent improvements. The crowning perfection is the VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice. They are strongly endorsed by Geo. W. Morgan, Wm. A. King, Charles Fradel, and many others of the highest musical authority in the United States.

Good agents wanted everywhere.

Send for illustrated catalogue, or call at the new warerooms.

GEO. G. SAXE & CO.,
No. 417 Broome street, N. Y.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Dr. Colton originated the anaesthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, in place of Chloroform, in May, 1863, and up to this date (May 28, '66), has administered it to *twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-nine* (12,389) patients. In no case has he failed to produce insensibility to pain, nor have we had a single case of ill-effects from the gas. From these facts, we feel that we are justified in pronouncing the gas entirely harmless. Every patient has signed our certificate scroll (now nearly 500 feet long), certifying to the above facts. We are willing to say to all patients, "We will charge you nothing, if we cause you pain." Price, first tooth, $2.00; each subsequent tooth, $1.00. Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, New York. 1 y.

P. A. FERGUSON TOWER

AND

C. C. DUSENBURY,

WATER-CURE AND MAGNETIC PHYSICIANS,

59 West Washington Place & 189 West Fourth St.

NEW-YORK.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED.

1 y. Office Hours—8. A. M. to 4 P. M.

FLORENCE

LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

BEST IN THE WORLD

HIGHEST PREMIUM, FAIR AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1865.

HAVING THE CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED,

SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE TENSION,

MAKING FOUR SEPARATE STITCHES.

Great Capacity—
Great Simplicity—
Universal Satisfaction—

NO SNARLING
OR
BREAKING OF THREADS.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

No. 505 Broadway. N. Y.,
AND
No. 97 Cheapside, London.

ODONTOLINE.

Rogers's Fragrant Odontoline for cleansing and preserving the teeth, removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the Mouth; guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Perfumers, and at Depot, 35 Cedar street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS'S FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

YOUNGS, L. WARNER AND WRIGHT,

MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 8 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

Garments Made to Order at Short Notice.

CHAS. E. YOUNGS. LEONA WARNER. CHAS H. WRIGHT.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

FOR EVERY VARIETY OF AMPUTATION.

The most approved apparatus for exsections of the arm and leg, ununited fractures and shortened limbs, to restore them.

U. S. Army and Navy furnished by Commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Pamphlets and references sent to applicants by

E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,

Clinton Hall, up stairs, Astor Place, New York.

THE INDEPENDENT,

A Weekly Journal, published every Thursday in New York, and circulated in every State of the Union.

Edited by

THEODORE TILTON.

This journal advocates, to the best of its ability, every Struggling Moral Reform of the Time. It takes advanced views of Politics, Reconstruction, and Equal Rights. It believes in the Declaration of Independence, and steadfastly endeavors to convert the American People to the same faith. It respects Principles, and, for the sake of these, criticizes Men and Measures. It is Radical in its aims, impulses, and energies. Its pages are enriched by contributions from the best-known and best-loved writers in American Literature. Its Editorial department is the work of many pens, all having one great purpose—the Elevation of Man. It has regular correspondence from Foreign Countries, and from important points in the United States. At present, it has a travelling correspondent in the South, who makes weekly reports of the condition of the Rebellious States. It publishes every week a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, taken while fresh by a short-hand reporter. It has a special department of Commercial and Financial Intelligence, which, it is believed, is second to that of no journal in America for pains-taking accuracy and acknowledged value. It devotes a liberal corner, every week, to the young folks, by furnishing a Children's Column, containing both amusement and instruction. It publishes a careful digest of all the News of the Day—both Secular and Religious—giving to each religious denomination a fair and impartial exhibit of its own important facts and statistics. It has, too, a department of Agriculture, conducted by a practical and experienced hand. In short, *The Independent* endeavors to equip itself with every appointment of a first-class journal—and, whenever it speaks, *to speak in earnest*. Its circulation is, at present, about 65,000 copies, and continually increasing. Its terms are as follows:

By Mail, $2 50 for	52 numbers,	in advance.		
"	1 50 "	26	"	"
"	88 "	13	"	"
"	3 00 "	52	"	after three months.
"	3 50 "	52	"	after six months.

Delivered in New York or Brooklyn, by carrier, 50 cents per year additional.

Published by

HENRY C. BOWEN,
No. 5 Beekman street,
New York.

GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT IMPOVED LEAD PIPE,

PURE BLOCK TIN PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

ALSO DEALERS IN

PIG AND BAR LEAD,

COPPER AND IRON PUMPS,

HYDRAULIC RAMS, etc.

1 9 MILK STREET,

BOSTON.

GEO. L. STEARNS,
WM. J. BRIDE.

W. W. BROOM'S TEMPLE OF OPINIONS is the only Radical and Independent monthly journal published in New York. Annual Subscription, $2. Published by the American News Co., Nassau st., N. Y. 43 3m.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7.00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10.00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12.00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00	"

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 a $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
38 Walker Street, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD,

VOL. XXVII. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

AARON M. POWELL, Editor.

The Standard is the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and will advocate entire freedom and immediate enfranchisement for the colored race, as the demand of justice and the sole basis of a sound national policy.

Eminent writers will contribute weekly to its columns, and the Editor is permitted to announce

WENDELL PHILLIPS

as a Special Editorial Contributor. Full reports will also be published of the Addresses of Mr. Phillips, revised and corrected by himself.

The Standard will review with entire independence the more important publications of the day, and will supply every week a summary of literary information, and art items. While a large portion of the paper will be filled with original articles, it will also present to its readers a careful selection from current literature, a personal column, and the most interesting details of foreign and domestic news. It is intended that, without forgetting its main object as an Anti-Slavery paper, The Standard shall be carefully and thoroughly edited in all its other departments, and be welcomed by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$3 00
Ten Copies to one Address, each,	2 50
Twenty Copies, each,	2 00

A limited number of Advertisements will be received at the following rates:

One line, first insertion,	15 cents.
" each subsequent insertion,	10 "
" one month,	40 "
" three months,	$1 00
" one year,	3 00
Special Notices, per line,	20 cents.

Special arrangements will be made with yearly advertisers.

Subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance.

Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.

Single Copies of The Standard may be had of the American News Company, 121 Nassau Street, and at the Office of Publication.

All communications should be addressed to

A. M. POWELL,
Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard,
39 Nassau Street, New York.

ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, PRINTER,

NO. 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,

has now a commodious and well-furnished establishment, and every facility for executing all kinds of Book, Job and Newspaper work in a prompt and efficient manner. All work done at the establishment is under his personal superintendence, and his extensive experience in the several branches enables him to address the public with confidence. Newspaper and Magazine printing done promptly, in the best style; also, Law Cases, Pamphlets Circulars, Bill-Heads, Posters, Cards, etc., done to order, and with neatness and accuracy.